The Enterprise.

VOL. 8. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903. NO. 48.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:23 P. M. Daily
3:50 P. M. Daily.
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
6:25 P. M. Saturday and Sunday only.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
11:40 A. M. Daily.
3:10 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A.M.	P.M
From the North	6:45	3:10
" "	11:40	—
" South	—	5:54

MAIL CLOSES.

	A.M.	P.M.
North	9:10	5:24
"	11:53	—
South	6:15	—

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

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Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

ARRESTED FOR WANTING HIS MONEY

A Californian Receives Queer Treatment at a Chicago Hotel.

Chicago.—M. Gleason of San Francisco came near being arrested, he asserts, because he insisted that he had left $250 in his room at the Inter-Ocean Hotel. Gleason, who is a traveling man, arrived in Chicago from the West. He went to the hotel and engaged rooms for the night, expecting to retain his apartments for several days. He placed his money pouch beneath the bureau before leaving his room the following morning.

Gleason returned to the hotel and was informed that the room was occupied by another guest. He reported at the office that he had left $250 in the room and asked to be allowed to get it. He says he was turned over to a policeman for his persistency. After being threatened with arrest, he asked for aid at the detective headquarters. A detective accompanied the Californian to the hotel and the pouch containing the money was found intact.

Thrown to Death in Crossing Bridge.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—John Delater had his head cut off and John Manni was fatally injured by an accident on the Bridge-street bridge. Both were members of the Michigan National Guard and were returning from rifle practice, riding on a Muskegon Interurban line combination coach. The soldiers were sitting in the doorway of the baggage compartment, swinging their feet, when the car ran onto the bridge.

MASKED MEN ROB A TRAIN IN MISSOURI

Boldly Detach the Express Car and Wreck Safe With Dynamite.

PASSENGERS WERE PANIC STRICKEN

Railroad Officials Claim That the Robbers Obtained No Booty—Robbers Escape and Posse Starts in Pursuit.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Four masked men held up westbound Burlington and Missouri River train No. 41, five miles north of this city. The safe in the express car was dynamited and the car wrecked. Officials of the road say that the safe contained but little money. Other reports say that it contained $5,000 to $10,000 in money. Everything in the safe was taken and the men escaped in the darkness with horses. A posse was organized and is in pursuit of the bandits.

Not a single shot was fired. The train was stopped by means of a red light. The engine and express car were uncoupled from the balance of the train and backed half a mile further on, where it was dynamited. The train was in charge of Conductor Harvey, who hurried to the city and gave the alarm. The officials lost no time in organizing and making a start. It was necessary for the entire train to be brought back to the city and a new train made up.

According to reports received from the scene of the hold-up, the instant the train was stopped two of the robbers climbed upon the engine and with drawn weapons compelled the engineer and fireman to obey orders. One of the men uncoupled the engine and express car from the balance of the train. The party then climbed into the cab and the engine and car were run up the track. The explosion followed.

The train was crowded with passengers for the West and the hold-up created a panic.

Policemen and deputy sheriffs to the number of fifty were taken at once to the scene, armed with riot guns, but the robbers had finished their work and departed.

One of the robbers is reported to have been hurt, the extent of his injuries being unknown.

Was Notorious Forger.

Edna, Texas.—It is learned that W. G. Landers Jr., who killed Sheriff Wharton and Deputy Braugh, and was himself killed while resisting arrest at this place, was wanted in Billings, Mont., Honolulu, San Francisco, Cripple Creek, Shreveport, La., and other places for forgery. He was one of the most notorious forgers in the country.

CONSUL WEARIES OF A LIVELY JOB

American Official Returns to Civil Life In Oregon.

Grant's Pass, Or.—An opportunity is offered for some one to get appointed to a Consulate, as George W. Colvig of this city has resigned his position as United States Consul to Barranquilla, Colombia, South America, after serving two years.

Colvig lately returned from Barranquilla, accompanied by his wife, and he declares that no kind of a proposition would induce him to return. Those two years he spent down there in the tropics were two of the longest years of his life, and for the good of his and Mrs. Colvig's health he was obliged to resign.

Life in Colombia is far from pleasant. The extreme heat is one serious thing, but there are countless other bad features. The continual warfare that is on between the two civil factions keeps the country in a state of ebullition and disruption. The money of the country is worth but little more than the mere paper that composes it. The inhabitants of the country are, for the greater part, a shiftless lot.

Shot for Refusing a Match.

London.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail reports a case which occurred at Irkutsk of a Russian officer shooting a Jew who refused to give him a match to light his cigarette because the officer asked him in an insulting tone.

SUES FOR USE OF HAVERLEY'S NAME

Widow of Minstrel Says She Is Penniless and Wants a Contract Sustained.

New York.—In order to recover what she declares is the only means of support for herself and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Haverly, widow of the famous minstrel, has brought suit against W. E. Nankeville, the theatrical manager, to recover royalties on a contract with her husband for the use of the name of Haverly. Since "Jack" Haverly died his widow has had a hard struggle. Haverly died penniless.

Mrs. Haverly's daughter teaches music. Mrs. Haverly herself has for six months been the agent for a mineral water concern. She alleges in her affidavit that Nankeville contracted with her husband to take over the use of the Haverly name and trademark for five years at $60 a week. This she declares he paid until her husband died, when the payments ceased.

Cup Challenger Shamrock II Sold.

New York.—It is stated in connection with reports from Chicago that Captain Miller, who was skipper of the yacht Columbia during the summer and Captain Barr's assistant on the Reliance during the cup races, has bought from Sir Thomas Lipton the old cup challenger, Shamrock II. The price paid for the hull was not known, but it is believed that it was not far from $7000. The yacht has been on the shore at Erie basin for nearly two years, and while being protected from the weather as far as practicable, has become less and less valuable by corrosion. The purchasers will break her up for the value of the material.

TRAINING SHIP TO BE BUILT AT MARE ISLAND

Yard Will Turn Out an Advanced Specimen of Modern Naval Craft.

Vallejo.—The several departments at the Mare Island Navy Yard are busy getting out material and arranging to begin active operations at an early date upon the Intrepid, one of the new steel training ships provided for by Congress at its last session. The ways upon which the new ship is to be laid down are being prepared near the gatehouse of the Navy Yard. The keel will be laid in the near future. The Intrepid will have sail power only, will be bark-rigged and will be an advanced specimen of naval architecture in sailing vessels. The general dimensions of the new ship will be: Length on water line, 176 feet 6 inches; length over all, about 210 feet; extreme breadth, 45 feet 7 inches; normal draft, 16 feet 11 inches; displacement, 1800 tons. The ship will be built throughout of steel, except her masts and spars, and they will be made of first-class Oregon pine.

The Intrepid will carry a formidable battery for her size. It will consist of six four-inch rapid-fire guns, and two Colt's automatic guns. The four-inch guns will be carried on the gun deck, and the remainder of the battery will be mounted on the main and berth decks. The magazines will be located well aft, away from the dynamos and auxiliary machinery. The cost of the Intrepid is not to exceed $350,000. Boats for the Intrepid will also be built at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The new ship will prove very valuable for the training of apprentices and landsmen on this coast.

To Fight the Packer's Combine.

Kansas City.—A meeting of the promoters of the Independent Packing Company, which was incorporated recently to fight the alleged packers' combine, was held in this city Tuesday. The general plan for the organization and financing of the company was discussed and a board of directors was elected which will control the affairs of the company. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000. One hundred thousand shares of stock, at $50 a share, will be issued. The board of directors which was elected comprises cattlemen from almost every Western state.

Engineers Wanted in Peru.

Ogden, Utah.—Chief Engineer Wolcott, head of the United States Geological Survey, has received a letter from the Peruvian Government asking that he appoint two engineers to take charge of the reclamation work in Peru. The positions are permanent and carry a large salary.

AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS

A London Times Correspondent Tells Britons of Nation's Development.

CRITICIZES OUR BANKING SYSTEM

Writer Says We Believe Financial Center Will Be Shifted and We Would Like to Trade With the World.

London.—In the course of a two-column article from an occasional American correspondent the London Times prints an interesting review of the development of business in the United States. The writer says:

"Never were my countrymen so devoted to business. The average man in the United States is giving at least an hour more per day to his business concerns than he did twelve or thirteen years ago."

The writer attributes this increased energy, first, to the "renewed national spirit" and the "increased responsibilities resulting from the Spanish-American war and, second, to the sense of economy imbued from the severe depression of 1893-1897," though he does not overlook the "display of vulgar ostentation and almost criminal waste by a small number of rich, idle people in the larger cities."

"The American has come to have the strongest faith in his gift for direction. He is convinced that other people somehow are losing that power, and he is convinced that it is only a question of time when the financial center will be shifted to New York or Chicago. He does not take into account the fact that he has not yet developed a banking system flexible enough to adjust itself to a commercial crisis.

"To my mind nothing is clearer than that whatever chances Americans had at one time of getting slowly but surely a paying foreign trade in manufactured products have been lost for the present. First, through ignorance in not knowing and not learning the conditions existing in foreign countries. Second, in trying to make a place for their products in crowded communities, whose peoples have great experience and ample capital, instead of outside or neutral markets. Third, by inability to seek or take advice of those who knew. Fourth, by inopportuneness of effort, and, as if these were not enough, fifth, by rushing blindly into combinations, many of which are purely speculative, and then proceeding to advertise all over the world their intention to take everything and leave nothing for anybody else. This thundering in index has not left much for the text to say or threaten and little for its authors to do. These, however, are mistakes that will be overcome in time."

Utah Beets Win Prize.

Salt Lake, Utah.—The loving cup offered by President Havemeyer, the sugar magnate, for the best display of sugar beets at the Irrigation Congress, was awarded to A. Rhodes of Garland, Utah. The second prize was awarded to the Utah Sugar Company of the same place. The beets were subjected to a complete test and were judged from every point of view, size, shape, percentage of purity and saccharine matter. The California beets averaged well in sugar and purity, but lost in shape.

Carried Invalid Fifty Miles.

Guadalajara, Mex.—James Howard, one of the best-known American mining men in Mexico, was taken sick with a fever in the mountains southwest of here. His faithful Mexican servant placed him on an improvised litter and carried him over the mountains for a distance of fifty miles to Mesa. The Mexican's power of endurance exceeds anything ever known in Mexico. Howard will recover.

Canvassed Funds for Mythical Sick Man.

Sacramento.—Officer George Maley arrested Charles Clark, alias Albert Rider, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. He had secured large sums from merchants, claiming that the coin was to be given to an injured railroad conductor.

Why is our load always the heaviest?

MASQUERADES AS TITLED FOREIGNER

Former Servant of the Gerry Family Cuts Quite a Figure at Bar Harbor.

Philadelphia.—A former servant of the Gerry household, masquerading as a titled foreigner at Bar Harbor, has done much to enliven the other wise uneventful season at that resort. He is describbed as handsome, distinguished looking and agreeable. It is impossible to learn who first introduced him. He had traveled much, had known many persons of distinction. With easy grace he spoke of being on terms of intimacy with distinguished Europeans. He had also passed some time in New York, and was apparently on the same pleasant terms with many leaders of New York society. He was fond of music, which, possibly, is one of the reasons why he became attentive to a Philadelphia widow whose musical abilities have gained her much prominence. They were often seen together and something more than a summer flirtation was hinted at. All went well with the agreeable foreigner until he attended a certain afternoon reception. Hardly had he entered the room when one of the women guests was seen to go quickly to the woman of the house and hold a whispered conversation with her. The woman guest, who had just arrived at Bar Harbor, recognized in him a former servant of the Gerry family in New York and a waiter at the Cafe Ritz in Paris.

Women's Club Manager Dies.

Berlin.—Miss Morgan, manager of the American Women's Club, is dead. She had been for many years active in charity work in Berlin and a large contributor to other work.

LIONS RAGE AT A BABE'S CHRISTENING

Child Is Named in Wild Beasts' Arena.

New York.—In the center of a cordon of snarling lions at Bostock's, Coney Island, the christening of the three weeks old baby of Harry Tudor of West Eighth street, Coney Island, took place. The crying of the child seemed to enrage the beasts and the trainer had to put his powers to the supreme test to control them while the strange jungle christening was going on.

Captain Bonavita drove twenty-seven lions into the arena. They were in a particularly ugly mood and for twenty minutes it was a question whether the christening would be possible. Peter the Great made a rush at the trainer and was subdued only after a severe lashing.

As Mme. Morella, with the baby in her arms entered, the band played "America," and the great crowd, thrilled by the spectacle, joined in the chorus. The baby was dressed in a long gown made of a combination of American and British flags.

Just as Captain Bonavita stepped forward to officate at the christening the baby started to cry and this seemed to have a strange effect upon the lions. Peter the Great and a big lioness jumped from their pedestals. By this time the lions were roaring in chorus and among the spectators a panic was barely averted. Two women, overcome by the spectacle, fainted and were carried out.

When the lions were again subdued the ceremony of christening was resumed and went through without a hitch. The baby was christened Isla.

Young Wife Commits Suicide.

Salt Lake, Utah.—While temporarily deranged from brooding over the recent death of her father and mother, Mrs. Mary Williams, aged 17, formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn., fired two shots at her husband without effect and then committed suicide by sending a bullet through her heart. The shooting occurred near Milford, while the couple were en route from this city to Arizona.

It Was Easy Money.

New York.—One of the biggest coups in Wall street during the recent bear raid was made by young Cornelius Vanderbilt. He cleaned up $10,000,000, using a margin of $2,000,000. His fortune is said now to exceed $20,000,000 in all.

Highest Speed Ever Attained.

Berlin.—An electric car ran at the rate of 106 4-5 miles per hour on the Zossen military road several days ago, said to be the highest speed ever attained. The engineers in charge of the experiment expect that 125 miles an hour will be reached.

RAPID RISE IN PRICE OF BEANS.

San Francisco Dealers Said to Have Sold Short, Forcing the Market.

Stockton.—The San Francisco bean dealers have been caught in a corner and their efforts to extricate themselves have caused Stockton prices to advance sharply. Some varieties are from 20 to 40 cents a hundred higher now than they were before it was discovered that the crop will be far short of the early estimates. The indications are that they will be still further advanced the next two or three weeks, as it has leaked out that the big commission houses at the bay must have beans, even if they cost half as much again as they are selling for at present.

A large acreage was planted this year and the stand was very fine, but the yield is not up to expectations. The holders of old beans will not sell unless they secure fancy figures. The cool weather and late season also had something to do with prices, as the new beans will not be in the market until all of a month or six weeks after the usual time. A local dealer stated that when he was making a tour of the island he repeatedly saw from two to five agents bidding for a lot of beans, which had not yet been harvested.

Prince Henry Commands Naval Station.

Berlin.—Prince Henry of Prussia has taken over the command of the Baltic naval station. Telegraphing to the Grand Duke of Hesse, congratulating him on the launching of the battleship Hesse, Emperor William said: "In future the German navy will be composed of armored representatives of all the races of Germany, christened by the hereditary princes, and filled with the spirit of patriotism, they will, by the grace of God, be the pride, treasure and safeguards of the Emperor and the empire."

Lived Almost a Century.

Kalispell, Mont.—H. A. Schagel is dead in his hundredth year. He had but a few days to live to reach the century mark, and was preparing to celebrate that event when death came.

Salisbury's Will Probated.

London.—The probating of Lord Salisbury's will showed that he left an estate valued at $1,551,680. Lord Salisbury made no public bequests, the property all going to his family.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

It is sometimes easier to meet a bill than to dodge it.

As a rule popular subscriptions are in the unpopular class.

This world is but a fleeting show—and all the best seats are taken.

Lots of people would rather die a natural death than send for a doctor.

Never judge an actress by the diamonds she thinks you think she wears.

It takes more money to be a millionaire now than it did fifty years ago.

It has been said that a number of society men never pay anything but compliments.

The chestiest individual is often the one with the least excuse for dorsal expansion.

In the demand for an open door China will kindly understand that it is a seller door that is desired.

French assassins are now close rivals of French duelists in bloodthirstiness. They hurl the deadly tomato.

The reason we do not hear directly from Mars may be that the people on that planet have not got as far along as wireless telegraphy yet.

Russia has just ordered six new battle ships and three armored cruisers, which of course are to help her keep the Manchurian door pried open.

We hope that some good old mother in Israel will turn around before entering the pearly gates and admit to the children that no one ever had fits through eating orange peel, or secured curly hair through eating the crusts.

A Berlin professor has discovered that seven out of ten girls who take piano lessons are attacked by nervous affections. It was long ago discovered that people who have to listen to them fall a prey to nervous prostration.

It has been suggested that the failure of the college athletes to make good in the Kansas harvest field was due to the disregard of football rules. The farmers insisted on making the "halves" of rather over thirty minutes' duration each.

A gentleman is being sued for divorce on the ground that he never speaks to his wife. There is on record somewhere the reply of another gentleman in a similar case. He admitted that he had not spoken to his wife since their marriage, but offered an excuse. "I didn't like to interrupt her."

It is a genuine refreshment to the soul nowadays to met a man who says: "I want work and it does not matter what it is, so long as it is honest and fairly paid for!" There are men whose courage and nobility were never suspected when they were prosperous, who, when adversity came upon them, threw off their coats and pride and are working at jobs they used to give as favors to other men.

Consumption is as unnecessary as smallpox. We live in a vitiated air at home. We breathe foul, dirty, poisoned air abroad and the bacillas attacks us in our weakened state. We can prevent any disease almost, though there are few that we can completely cure. We have learned to avoid the sanitary sins of our ancestors, but we have other shortcomings just as bad. We have not yet corrected the habit of dying from disease, accident and overwork.

It takes a man with wonderful self-control to look sad in a poker game when he knows he can't possibly lose.

Bacteria are no respecters of places or persons; they go wherever they find a thoroughfare and a waiting vehicle. One of nature's unending tasks, at which she is busy every minute in the year, is the filtering of water for human use. When she has enough of the right sort of sandy soil and time enough she makes a thorough job of it. When she hasn't, the fever germs lurk in the old oaken bucket and lie in wait behind the faucet.

The ministry seems to be losing its attractions for young men. The pay of clergymen is better than it once was, though in many instances it is very small yet. The churches are finer, but comparatively fewer people attend them. The simple days of old-fashioned faith and primitive ideas have passed. The puritan period has vanished. Whether it be science or commercialism or liberalism or education or the freer exercise of thought, any of these or all of these that have influenced religious thought and conduct, there has been a change within the church and without.

Returning to this country on an English ship, an American traveler was mortified by the lack of familiarity with the words of "America" which his countrymen showed. The captain read service on Sunday, and at the close announced "America" as the hymn to be sung. The first stanza was sung with fervor. Weaker in volume was the second, and the third stanza began with the support of two or three voices, and at the end the organ alone was doing its duty. On the other hand, "God Save the King" was rendered with confident power by a handful of Englishmen, who knew their national anthem perfectly.

Some figures have just been issued covering the growth of electric railroads in the United States. They are astounding. The increase in twelve years has been 177.94 per cent. In 1890 there were 8,128 miles of single track in the various systems. Now the total is 22,577 miles, and roads by the score are projected or building. Originally electric roads built up cities. They brought suburbs near to centers. They solved the problem of home owning for people of moderate means. They made it possible for a man to live where there was room to breathe, have a lawn and a garden, enjoy the comforts of country life, and still reach his work for 5 cents. The benefit they conferred on humanity cannot be measured in money. Then came the suburban lines, and there cannot be too many of them. Town and city all over the land are, or will be, in touch. The visit to a metropolis is no longer an event in the country village. There is a car every hour, the fare is moderate and the journey pleasant. The suburban electric railway has removed much of the monotony from rural life. The farmer can see a good play in a modern theater if he wishes. He can go to an occasional professional ball game. He is independent of the railway accommodation train that ran once a day each way, and charged him smartly for a cindery seat in the smoking car. Strangest of all is the fact that the steam railroads have not been seriously injured. In a few instances passenger trains have been taken off, but the traffic that was lost was never a large item in profits, and long-distance travel has increased since people got the riding habit. In the old days you could find hundreds of country dwellers who never left the confines of their township homes from January to December. Now there is the suburban car, with plush seats and nickel trimmings, air brakes and plate glass windows. It whisks you along country roads and through shady lanes, lands you in the heart of a great city and gets you home in time to do the chores. Who wouldn't ride once in a while? There is $2,308,000,000 capital represented in electric railways. In 1902 they carried 4,809,554,438 persons. And the business is only an infant. Watch it grow and transform America.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Bishop Bourne, who will probably succeed Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster, London, is the youngest rember of the English hierarchy, being 42.

He was born in London and educated at the historical Catholic schools of Ushaw, Ware, St. Sulpice, Paris and the Catholic University, of Lourain. Ordained in 1884, his first appointment was as rector of Southwark Diocesan Seminary, and for his services here was named domestic prelate to Leo XIII. in 1895. In 1896 he was created Titular Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor Bishop of Southwark, succeeding Bishop Brett in the following year.

Dr. Bourne is neither a great preacher nor a great scholar, but as an organizer he has no equal among the English Catholic Bishops. He is an authority on educational questions, and his great tact and skillful handling of questions of the hour have gained his well-earned popularity both with English Catholics and at Rome.

Green Turtles of Florida.

The green turtles of southern Florida live in deep water and feed on sea plants, mostly the kind called "turtle grass," which they cut off near the roots, eating the lower parts and leaving the tops floating so that it collects in great fields and marks the spots where the animals are to be hunted for by the fishermen. After browsing on such ocean pastures the green turtles go to the mouths of rivers for baths of fresh water, which they seem to need from time to time. The Florida fishermen say the reptiles enter the creeks and roll together in masses of grass, cementing them into balls with clay. When the turn of the tide takes the balls out to sea they follow them. The fishermen watch for such balls floating down the creeks, and when they see them they stretch nets across the mouths of the streams and always catch the turtles.

A Considerate Husband.

"Do you really think I have appendicitis?" said Mr. Meekton.

"I must confess that I have fears in that direction."

"Well, there's one comfort, anyhow. It'll be something for my wife to brag about to the neighbors."—Washington Star.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHY THE MEN DON'T PROPOSE.

By Helen Oldfield.

There is no denying the fact that men, even more than women, are less inclined to marriage than formerly. Prudence enters more and more into matrimonial calculations. Young people wish to begin where their fathers and mothers left off, and when it is out of the question that they should do so, hesitate to begin at all. The laboring classes may be ready and willing to wed as soon as the man has accumulated the $90 for which department stores advertise to furnish a four-room flat, but Edwin and Angelina rarely reach the pitch of devotion which impels them to withdraw from the "swim" and seek happiness in and for each other only, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

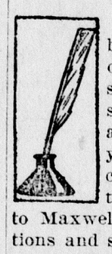
"Certainly, I want to get married," said a society belle. "I am 27, which I think is old enough for a young matron; and a married woman has so many more privileges than a girl. I would like to help and to share in my husband's successes; besides, I positively adore children. But it is so difficult to find the right sort of man to marry. In the first place, he must have at least $5,000 a year. If I were really in love, I would be willing to risk marrying on that, but on less, never! And so few marriageable men have even so much. I wonder why it is that all the nice men are poor! Where did you meet your husband?"

Even though a man be possessed of what old fashioned folk were wont to count a fair competence, he is apt to think many times before he asks a woman who has been brought up in luxury to share it with him; to live, perhaps, in a flat and manage with one maid of all work. Usually he does not ask, and by the time his fortune is made, he is wedded to club life and bachelorhood, and has lost all inclination for matrimony.

Sometimes Edwin forgets himself, and Angelina finds that she shares his passion. Then comes the struggle between love and worldly wisdom. Perhaps they turn their backs upon the leeks and fleshpots of society, and go out into the wilderness of poverty. Then comes the test of character, as well as of affection, and, while some fall by the wayside, there be others who attain the promised land, which is far better than that which they left, and live to enjoy the results of their courage, meanwhile proving that a dinner of herbs, and love therewith, is better than roast meats flavored with discontentment.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

By Dr. Ferdinand Braun, University of Strassburg.



Wireless telegraphy is most easily understood by following its historical development. Marconi's first attempts in 1896-97, resulting in the sending of messages seven miles, involved no absolutely new principle, but were only a practical application of Hertz's discoveries, made several years before. Hertz first produced rapid electrical oscillations, and showed that they traveled through space with the speed of light, according to Maxwell's theory, and reappeared as electrical oscillations and sparks in suitably arranged conductors at a distance. He also proved that the electrical ether waves, like light waves, could be reflected and focused by concave metal mirrors. Starting with waves twenty feet long (in air) and oscillating fifty million times a second, he worked down to waves one-tenth as long and ten times as rapid. Next Professor Righi, of Bologna, by means of his "oscillator," produced waves so short that he could repeat Hertz's experiments on a lecture table. The oscillator consists of two metal balls placed between the terminals of an induction coil. When the coil is worked sparks pass between the balls and an electrical oscillation is set up within them which produces ether waves whose length is nearly proportional to the size of the balls.

Of the present state of wireless telegraphy, omitting attempts to bridge the ocean, it may be said that it is possible by comparatively simple means to send messages more than a hundred miles, and that communication is easier over water than over land.

Recently wireless messages have been sent to and from moving trains on the Berlin-Lossen military road. It is not probable that perfect secrecy ever will be attained. The message is, so to speak, trumpeted out to the world, and all who have ears may hear it. And these ears—the receiver—if not already in tune may be attuned without much difficulty. Indeed, by the use of a sensitive microphone contact, any message may be read without tuning. The waves may perhaps be confined to a definite direction by mirrors and lenses, but it will be long before they can thus be kept together as well as the beam of a flashlight, and even that scatters widely. Dr. Zenneck has proved that a second vertical wire as long as the sending wire, erected near it and connected to earth, intercepts the waves and hence prevents them from reaching distant stations in that direction, and I have found that two receiving wires receive signals only when their plane nearly coincides with the direction of the incoming waves. In this way the bearing of the sending station can be determined to within ten degrees—a result of special importance for nautical and military purposes.

An international congress for the regulation and unification of wireless telegraphy is soon to be held. Among the subjects which should be considered, in my opinion, are the compulsory exchange and forwarding of messages by stations and ships having apparatus, the feasibility of regulating the wave lengths used, and the prohibition of powerful stations covering great distances spanned by ordinary telegraph, except where they do not interfere with the proper and peculiar use of wireless telegraphy in its legitimate field.

EXTENSION OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

By J. Franklin Fort, Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Up to this time, so far as I know, no State has applied the indeterminate sentence to persons confined in all of its penal institutions. Given the right conditions and an impartial, non-partisan tribunal to control discharges, I would favor its application to all offenders. I would go still a step farther. I would have neither the minimum nor the maximum term fixed by statute, and, possibly, not by the sentencing court. The proper way to cure those who are really criminals is as you cure other diseased persons—namely: keep them under treatment until they are cured, or so nearly that they may be discharged.

The state has as much right to protect itself from the criminal as from the dangerous insane. A confirmed criminal should not be permitted to perpetuate his species, to contaminate his fellows, or to go abroad while his moral nature, irresistibly or pervertedly, leads to depredations upon society. Such a one should be confined until cured, or apparently cured, and then only discharged, under parole, with power to retake him upon a relapse into crime.

A board of managers of a penal institution is not always the safest body with which to leave the liberty of the prisoner. I would require all applications for release, before expiration of term, to come through them, but if they refused to permit an application for parole after a reasonable term of service that the court might consider it, I would give the prisoner the right of review and of a hearing before the discharge court. This court could be composed of a judge, designated by the Governor, and of the several wardens of the penal institutions of the State or a majority of them. The judge should be president of the court, and no prisoner, once discharged, should be remanded, except upon the order of the president of the discharge court, made upon verified facts duly presented, and filed as a matter of public record.

NOTED SOUTHERN ENTERTAINER

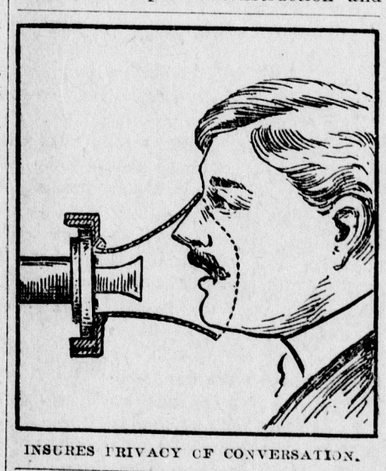
Mrs. Fairfax, Member of a Famous Ante-Bellum Family.

The most noted entertainer in the South is Mrs. Ronald Randolph Fairfax, whose parties at her home, Greenway Court, Va., are the delight not only of society there but also of the select circles of Washington. Mrs. Fairfax comes of one of the most prominent ante-bellum families. Her grand-uncle was Gen. Jubal Anderson Early, of the Confederate army. The Early family is descended from the famous English families of Sir Nicholas Salter and Sir Humphey Weed, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1609. Her great-grandfather, John Clayton, who emigrated and established the family in America, was Attorney General of Virginia from 1706 to 1737. Her husband is a member of the well known Scotch Fairfax family of Virginia, and is third in line of succession to the title, Lord Fairfax.

MRS. FAIRFAX.

Telephone Voice Guard.

Less than two weeks ago the newspapers published the story of a peculiar and almost fatal accident which occurred in New York City, in which a man was nearly suffocated in a sound-proof telephone booth, requiring fifteen minutes of hard work on the part of the physicians to restore him to consciousness. All because the lock would not respond when the man attempted to open the door after using the telephone. Thus one of the conveniences installed by the telephone company to insure privacy of conversation for its patrons nearly killed the man taking advantage of it. No better argument than the above incident is needed to aid in the introduction of the invention shown in the picture, which is intended to fulfill exactly the same purpose as the more expensive telephone booth. This attachment for the phone is practically of the same shape as the mouthpiece itself, but is of sufficient size to inclose the latter and fasten on the metallic plate at the rear. Between the plate and the voice-guard a sound muffling ring is interposed, which effectually prevents any escape of the voice at the rear, while the aperture in front is of such shape that it fits snugly against the face of the person using the instrument. Thus the voice is inclosed in the sound-proof tube, and only the central office or person connected with the phone in question can hear the conversation. This device is simple in construction and can be easily attached to the instruments now in use.



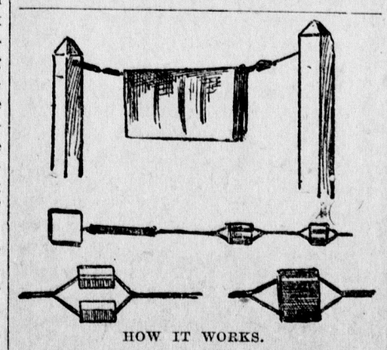
INSURES PRIVACY OF CONVERSATION.

William J. Dunihue, of Jamestown, N. Y., is the inventor.

PINLESS CLOTHESLINE.

Wire Supplied with Clasping Blocks at Regular Intervals.

A new clothespin has been invented. It consists of two strands of stout wire twisted together and supplied at regular intervals with wooden pieces so shaped as to facilitate the thrusting between them of portions of the piece of clothing which it is desired to expose to the action of the sun and air. The manner of placing these clasping blocks is shown in the smaller one of the cuts and it will be readily seen that there is a constant tension which is entirely sufficient to hold the material or garment after it has been properly placed between the two parts. In order to further increase this tension it is contemplated that a strong spring shall be inserted along the line, preferably near one of the posts supporting it. The blocks being of wood and the material being held from the wire by the number of these blocks scattered along its length, it will be seen that there is no danger of the clothing being stained or soiled by contact with the metal.



HOW IT WORKS.

Household Servants in France.

Even the many privileges expected by the modern English domestic servant are exceeded by those enjoyed by the servants of France, who are perhaps on terms of greater familiarity with their employers than are the servants of any other country in the world. What would an English mistress think of being kissed on both cheeks by her maid on returning from a holiday or of a departing servant not only kissing the mistress but offering to kiss the master? Only recently a magistrate had to decide whether a breakage of crockery had taken place in the course of the housemaid's usual duties, in which case the damage could not be deducted from her wages, or whether it took place in her attic on one of her weekly receptions of friends.

New York's Milk Supply.

A million and a half quarts—that is the amount of milk left daily at back doors, on dumbwaiters, in tenement halls, milk depots and corner groceries for the inhabitants of New York. Nothing the city eats or drinks is so generaly used as milk; nothing else is so dangerous if carelessly handled. A few gallons of bad milk can do more harm than a regiment of doctors can repair, and scatter disease and death enough to put a whole community in mourning.—Century.

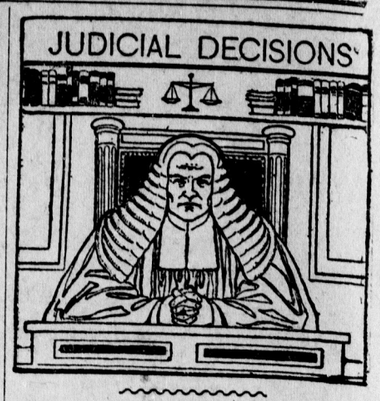
Corn for Cob Pipes.

One of Missouri's unique industries is the growing of a kind of corn whose cob is specially adapted for pipes. A group of farmers in Lafayette County raise it exclusively. One field of twenty-five acres produced 1,126 bushels of corn worth $336, and the cobs sold for $198. The average per acre was $21.36. Corn cob pipes are supposed to dispose of nicotine without injury to the smoker. Senator Cockrell's corn cob pipe is one of the traditions of Missouri campaigns.

No man is as successful in his flirtations with other women as his wife imagines.

It is hard to believe that Pa and Ma were ever romantic figures.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS



A statute imposing a transfer tax upon property passing by the "interstate laws" of the State is held, in Billings vs. People (Ill.), 59 L. R. A. 807, to be applicable to a widow's dower interest and her award under the administration laws.

A quitclaim deed is held, in Johnson vs. Johnson (Mo.), 59 L. R. A. 748, to carry the grantor's interest in a covenant of seisin and warranty in his title deed, which runs to him and his assigns, so as to vest in the grantee a title acquired by the warrantor after the execution and delivery of his deed.

A railway company which delivers a defective car to a connecting line is held, in Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company vs. Merrill (Kan.), 59 L. R. A. 711, not to be liable in damages to an employe of the latter, who is injured by the reason of such defects after the car has been inspected by the company receiving it.

The maker of a negotiable instrument who delivers it to the payee complete in all its parts is held, in Bank of Herrington vs. Wangerin (Kan.), 59 L. R. A. 717, not to be liable thereon, even to an innocent holder, after the same has been fraudulently altered so as to express a larger amount than was written therein at the time of its execution.

A borrowng member of an nsolvient building and loan association is held, in People's Building and Loan Association vs. McPhillamy (Miss.), 59 L. R. A. 743, not to be entitled to be credited on his debt, with the full amount of dues he has paid on his stock, but it is held that his stock payments must share the losses and expenses of winding up, and the balance only be credited on the loan.

Injury to a child by a turntable to which children were in the habit of resorting, to the knowledge of the company and its employes, is held, in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company vs. Krayenbuhl (Neb.), 59 L. R. A. 920, to render the railroad company liable, where it took no means to prevent the children from playing on the turntable and failed to keep it guarded or properly fastened.

A deed made by the owner of a tract of land, upon a portion of which was located a fresh-water lake, by which he conveyed a portion of the upland adjoining the lake, "together with" the right to traverse the lake in boats for pleasure, and to take fish and ice therefrom for domestic use, and not for profit, by the grantee, her heirs and assigns, is held, in Mitchell vs. O'Olier (N. J. Err & App.) 59 L. R. A. 949, to grant those rights and privileges as appurtenant to the upland, and not in gross.

An act limiting to eight hours per day the work of laborers, etc., employed on behalf of the State or any of its political subdivisions, and requiring that every contract for public work shall constitute a stipulation that no laborer shall be permitted to work more than eight hours under penalty of a forfeiture by the contractor of a certain sum for each day any person shall work more than such time, it is held, in Cleveland vs. Clements Bros. Construction Company (Ohio), 59 L. R. A. 775, to be unconstitutional and void.

Oregon Rich in Timber.

The greatest timber belt in the world is to be found in Western Oregon and in Washington. According to government reports Oregon has about 335,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, mostly fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce and larch. As there is now cut in the State about 1,000,000,000 feet annually there is still enough timber left to last for several hundred years at the same rate of cutting.

For ship-building, masts, bridge timbers, car sills and other needs demanding a combination of great length, strength, durability and lightness the Oregon fir is unrivaled. Government tests show that under pressure it has nearly twice the strength of oak and three times that of pine. From each of the five continents the demand for it is continually increasing. The German Emperor's new yacht has Oregon fir for its masts and booms and the royal standard on Windsor castle floats from a flagstaff of the same wood.—Pearson's Magazine.

Exchange Their Children.

The practice of exchanging children by parents living in French and German Switzerland, in order to enable their boys and girls to learn another language, is spreading greatly in Italy. Recently an exchange agency to further this object was founded at Zurich. A Swiss child has the opportunity of picking up three languages—French, German and Italian—at practically no cost to the parents. In about six months a child is able to converse freely and is then sent to school to learn the grammar and literature of the newly acquired language.

Oranges Better than Gold.

California produces more dollars worth of oranges than of gold—oranges over $18,000,000 and gold $17,000,000.

IN THE REALM OF RELIGION

The Mission to the Streets.

When Margaret Andrews was 25 she received what she thought was a call to the foreign mission field. Her parents, although at first they tried to dissuade her, put no obstacle in the way of her hopes, and, full of eagerness, she began her training at a school in another city.

One day she received a telegram. Her mother had met with an accident, just how serious could not at once be known. Margaret packed her books and took the first train home, expecting to return in a few weeks. Long before the weeks had passed she knew that her dream must be given up. Her mother would never be able to do anything again, and Margaret, instead of making her journey to strange lands, saw herself shut in to the duties of housekeeper and nurse.

For a year or two she bore her disappointment in silence; then she went to her pastor with it. The pastor was an old man, who had known Margaret all her life. He looked at her steadily for a moment. Then he said, slowly: "You are living in a city of 200,000 people. Isn't there need enough about you to fill your life?"

"Oh, yes," the girl answered, quickly, "and I could give up the foreign field. It isn't that. But I haven't time to do anything, not even to take a mission class; and to see so much work waiting, and be able to do nothing—"

"Margaret," the old minister said, "come here."

Wonderingly the girl followed him to the next room, where a mirror hung between the windows. Her reflection, pale and unhappy, faced her wearily.

"All up and down the streets," the old minister said, "in the cars, the markets, the stores, there are people starving for the bread of life. The church cannot reach them—they will not enter a church. Books cannot help them—many of them never open a book. There is but one way that they can ever read the gospel of hope, of joy, of courage, and that is in the faces of men and women.

"Two years ago a woman who has known deep trouble came to me one day and asked your name. 'I wanted to tell her,' she said, 'how much good her happy face did me, but I was afraid that she would think it presuming on the part of an utter stranger. Some day perhaps you will tell her for me.'

"Margaret, my child, look in the glass and tell me if the face you see there has anything to give to the souls that are hungry for joy—and they are more than any of us realize—who, unknown to themselves, are hungering for righteousness. Do you think that woman, if she were to meet you now, would say what she said two years ago?"

The girl gave one glance and then turned away, her cheeks crimson with shame. It was hard to answer, but she was no coward. She looked up into her old friend's grave eyes.

"Thank you," she said. "I will try to learn my lesson and accept my mission—to the streets."—Youth's Companion.

Religious Altar.

Where burns the fireside brightest,
  Cheering the social breast?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
  Its humble hopes possest?
Where is the hour of sadness
  With meek-eyed patience borne?
Worth more than those of gladness
  Which mirth's gay cheeks adorn.
Pleasure is marked by fleetness
  To those who ever roam;
While grief itself has sweetness,
  At home—sweet home!

Does pure religion charm thee
  Far more than aught below?
Wouldst thou that she should arm thee
  Against the hour of woe?
Her dwelling is not only,
  In temples built for prayer;
For home itself is lonely,
  Unless her smiles be there;
Wherever we may wander,
  'Tis all in vain we roam,
If worshipless her altar
  At home—sweet home.

Opportunity's Doors.

There is always some good to be done somewhere near you. That is, if your life is radiant with Christ. This is the same world He came into. Conditions have changed some, but the same kind of work is to be done now as then. He found souls to help on every hand. So can we, if we have His spirit and will look around. Do not think so much of yourself. Get down to doing something each day in God's name. Never be false nor doubtful. Never suffer your nature to be soured with pessimism. Believe in God and in what He would do through you. Get His vision of your possibilities; then watch for the doors of opportunity to open. Don't dodge them or procrastinate.—I. M. Chambers.

In God's Service.

Not what we have, but how we use it, is the measure of our power, and that marks the highest degree of our real service. This measure, and this degree, are possible to us each and all in God's service, whatever are our limitations. The little Hebrew slave maid, who simply told the truth she knew about the prophet Elisha, did a work in the royal court of Syria that no money or royal influence could secure. Thus always in God's service. Doing what we can is doing our best.

Subjects of Thought.

Men are prone to speak of ambition as though it meant only the possession of money.

The gods are satisfied when a man does his best; but the neighbors may still find fault with him.

It is great misfortune not to have enough wit to speak well or not enough judgment to keep silent.

The forward look stimulates the forward step. To keep our eyes fixed ahead is usually to go ahead, too.

Life carries evil with it, but the remedy for the evil is not death, but more life, better life, higher life.

Magnanimity is sufficiently defined by its name; yet we may say of it that it is the good sense of pride, and the noblest way of acquiring applause.

Hard must be the heart and selfish the mind which is not softened and expanded by communion with sweet infancy! The innocence of childhood is the tenderest and not the least potent remonstrance against the vices and errors of grown man, if he would but listen to the lesson and take it to his heart.

Sorrow rusts the chain that binds us to earth and sets the soul free. Eyes filled with tears are more than those filled with laughter. With good fortune only our wings take a dip downward, but with bereavement one learns to soar. The grave grows eloquent of immortality and the muffled heart dreams of reunion.

The last thing for one in bereavement, seeking comfort, is to be idle. Then the grief feeds upon the life itself, and wastes and wears it out. But when in our sorrow we turn away from self to ministries of love for others, our hearts find comfort. Thus, and thus only, can we learn to live without one who has been everything to us in the past.

IN PRAISE OF LAWN TENNIS.

Game Holds Its Own as One of the Best Exercises.

A certain summer hotel advertises: "Lawn tennis and croquet are now once more fashionable. We have unrivaled facilities for both games." Such statements as that sadly discourage the advocates of a game which is not only of the highest possible athletic value, but which is as solidly and permanently pleasurable as it is beneficial as a means of training the eye to swiftness, the hand to accuracy and all the faculties to attention, says the New York Mail and Express. If lawn tennis cannot make its way without a "rage," a silly fashion for that particular game, a freak of idle people for appearing in public places in rubber-soled shoes and a racket in hand, it may as well be put in the ping-pong category at once and done with it. And it is certainty a gratuitous insult to couple it with the once favorite diversion of the housemaids and their "fellers" in the back lot—the squalid and pugnacious croquet.

As a matter of fact, tennis holds its own quite apart from the question of fashion. More than one attempt has been made to displace it since it came, in a new and modernized form, into deserved popularity some thirty years ago. It had been an ancient game, but it needed adaptation to modern lawn needs and received it. Its merits were recognized—they could not help but be. The game involves more things that are fine than almost any other game. It is more brilliant and beautiful than golf, more superbly active; it is played where people can see it and where, in its breathing spells, the intercourse of pleasant people with one another is possible under conditions of the utmost agreeability as well as dignity.

Fresh Air May Be Cornered.

It is said by cynics that the trusts have monopolized everything but fresh air, sunshine and water. A French scientist has now prepared "fresh air tablets" that may be cornered any day. "It was while investigating acetylene that he discovered that he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet, which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen," says the Medical Time. "These tablets will be exceedingly useful in a closed carriage, a submarine boat, a mine or anywhere else where the air has become vitiated."

On Sacred Ground.

A Philadelphia teamster has been arrested for driving his team over a golf course.

Congenial friends are those who agree when you get out of the roasting pan and put a third party in it.

REVIVAL OF VELVET.

WILL BE MUCH USED IN FALL DRESSMAKING.

Modistes Will Urge Its Use—Checked and Plaid Velvets Among the Possibilities—Taffeta Is to Be Restored to Favor.

New York correspondence:

FALL'S afternoon dresses are to be quite as ornate as were those of summer, and some of them are almost of summery character. Hence, being necessarily very short lived, these airy creations for early fall are extravagant dressing. They're handsome get-ups, however, continuing the suggestion of old-time fashions that have been so marked for the past few months and constituting a medium for gradual change from summer to winter fashions. Such dresses make clear that she who would disguise her shift from one to the other must pay for it dearly. Unless some such intermediate dresses are to be donned the change is likely to be marked, for the offerings of heavy stuffs indicate a radical change of standards in them. Plain, smooth cloths, which have been near the top of the list for several seasons, are to be set back. In their place are to be mixtures and mottled weaves, all with rough surfaces. These goods are well in hand, tailors have their designs ready and just so soon as the temperature warrants their display, these gowns of men's goods will appear, and thereafter will seem almost to double in number daily.

A revival of velvet is promised, too, though it may develop a bit slower than will the acceptance of rough woolens. It will afford a fine chance for richness, as fancy weaves of velvet are to abound. Checked and plaid velvets are strongly suggestive of original beauty when made up, and new possibilities are hinted by striped, dotted and figured weaves. There are plain velvets, as well, but a greater stylishness is to attend on more fanciful ones. Dressmakers are very insistent as to velvet gowns, so by midwinter they're likely to be very numerous. Even if they don't find a place in every wardrobe of the least stylish pretensions—that's what their promoters claim they'll do—they'll be used liberally in trimming. Taffeta, too, will be employed freely in trimmings, particularly in ruchings and bands. Fringes are submitted as a stylish garniture, nad doubtless will be adopted by many, especially by those who prepare elaborate dresses. If only some way could be found either to reduce the tremendous prices of really fine fringes or to give to women confidence in those of more moderate cost, then the acceptance of fringe would be assured. As it is, it has hung in the balance for months, and for the coming winter may not be worn generally, though its correctness is not to be doubted. Lace won't be lessened by the end of summer. Naturally the heavier sorts will be favored, and colored laces will be admissible. The latter may be said of light laces, too, for the point of importance is to have lace and plenty of it.

The restoration of taffetas seems to be assured, but they're not the old crisp weaves of whose noisy rustle women used to be so insistent, but are soft and clinging, of the best possible texture for employment in shirrings, gathered folds and pleats. These fancies of the summer are to be continued, you know, even in heavy materials. They're to be used in velvets, and as to even heavier stuffs, designers are scheming so as to retain the folds and pleats without making the result seem too bulky. Women of full figure aren't likely to be well suited by these arrangements, but for them, likely the gathering and shirring will be placed elsewhere than about the hips. A notably large proportion of the new silks is of plain weave, but there is a considerable choice of dotted, striped and figured silks. Black and white effects in the striped and dotted sorts, and pompadour fancies in the figured ones are noticeable. Purples, reds, bright greens, lavender, rich browns and blues are found in both silks and velvets. Dressmakers seem especially confident of the stylishness of purples, but they should be used guardedly.

In the pictures that the artist shows herewith the first four gowns are afternoon dress-ups for early fall. The first was sketched in dark blue silk with white dots encircled with a fine line of green. Its ruffles were piped with green. At the left in the second illustration is a green voile, with girdle and shoulder strap of darker green and with appliques of heavy dark cream lace. Next to this is an accordeon pleated black etamine, with collar and vest of white chantilly, and with shawl collar and drooping sleeves of black chantilly. For the last of these three, see soft gray taffeta and passementerie. In the concluding picture are a gown of brown novelty suiting stitched in darker brown, and a fuchsia colored rough cloth, with sleeves of silk matching the cloth in color. Such models as these suggest that though the cloths are to be rough and like men's materials, they'll not be made up without ample consideration of individuality. Nothing like monotonous uniformity in cloth suits need be feared for winter.

EARLY FALL ORNATENESS.

COPIES SET FOR USERS OF NEW CLOTHS.

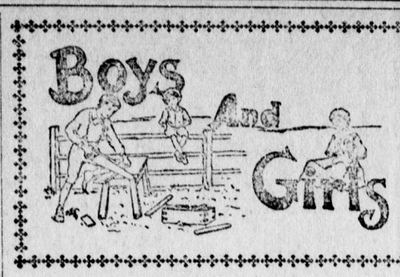
Fashion Notes.

Black velvet strings are on some of the latest and most chic French hats.

Pinked ruches and pinked flounces are another step toward our grandmother's day.

Champagne, beige, cream, light blue, reseda and cardinal are cited as favorite colors for the fall.

Black net gowns are made with drop skirts of white lace instead of chiffon, or of chiffon in pale tint over a foundation of white silk or satin instead of being over all white.



Little Stories and Incidents that Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers

Parents Worth Having.

My father and mother can never be beat—
  They're the nicest that ever were made.
They remember the fun they had when they were young,
  And all of the games that they played.
And, better than all, they play with us themselves,
  Yes, really and truly, they do!
Every night after dinner till bedtime has come,
  There's Willie and Burton and Prue,
And Alice—that's me—and my father and mother—
  Enough for some royal good fun.

We play Blind Man's Buff and Hide-and-Go-Seek,
  You should see how my mother can run!
They don't either one of them mind being "it,"
  And they always are awfully fair.
We none of us think the game's any fun
  Unless all the players are "square."
And every new game we teach father and mother;
  They teach all the old ones to us;
So we romp and we play, big and little together,
  With never a sign of a fuss.

But sometimes a stranger man comes to our play—
  He creeps in so quiet and still
That we don't know he's here till we hear a deep sigh
  From our littlest one—that is Will.
Then we know that the Sand Man has joined in our play
  And is trying to put us to sleep.
Then father and mother both kiss us "good night"
  And away into Dreamland we creep.
—Elizabeth Jamison.

Why Vacations Are Given.

In this age of tension every boy should be taught some form of recreation that he will cling to in after life. When the thing by which he has made his fame or money threatens his very existence he can turn to this safeguard and, while his mind is pleasurably occupied, regain his physical poise. It may be yachting, canoeing on little rivers, mountain-climbing, traveling, horseback-riding or hunting. Whatever it may be, the thought and the love for it is better engendered during the formative years if there is a full understanding that it is to act as a running mate to the greater work in life and is properly and necessarily part of a boy's education.

For those who work under modern stress there is, with rare exceptions, always a time when the strain becomes greater than the endurance and an enforced change is imperative. The summer vacation is the expression of a physical necessity. It has come into existence in America in the last twenty-five years and it satisfies the need of many, especially the young, who have not forgotten how to play, or those, the strong among us, who learned something as boys that they still like to do as men. There are others, however, who are not so fortunately placed and still others growing up who do not realize this need.

Dont's for Girls.

Don't let mother bear all the cares.

Don't talk about your girl friends; choose the true friend and drop the false.

Don't be sarcastic or envious; it may be you have more advantages and blessings, if recognized, than they whom you envy.

Don't tease brother, but help him.

Don't snub him; some think boys were made only to be scolded and just endured.

Don't be afraid of being laughed at when your motive is good.

Don't be careless, slovenly and dilatory.

Don't boast; it is the sign of weakness. "Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up."

Don't be irritable and quick-tempered.

Lastly, later on—

Don't lose your sweet womanliness.

Luck and Labor.

If the boy who exclaims "Just My Luck" were truthful he would say "Just my laziness" or "Just my inattention."

Luck is waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at 6 o'clock, and with a busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances.

Labor on character.

Luck slips down to indigence.

Labor strides upward to independence.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

TAKE TO INDIAN SPOUSES.

Many Army Officers Have Wedded Squaws in Past Times.

It is announced from Fort Leavenworth that the government is taking notice of army officers who married Filipino girls after the loose fashion of the islands and then abandoned them. The particular case is one in which a young officer became engaged to a Leavenworth girl. It was known that this officer had lived with a Filipino girl near Manila after some sort of a marriage ceremony. The Leavenworth girl is said to have no objections to the facts in the case, and will marry her lover when he gets a divorce from his Filipino wife.

However, there is nothing particularly new in the revelations with respect to "morganatic" marriages by United States army officers. Before the civil war it was almost the customary thing for officers stationed in Oregon or Washington Territory to consort with Indian girls. At Tacoma or Seattle the visitor often has pointed out to him half-breeds who bear the names of some of the most distinguished of our civil war generals and who are known to be the sons or daughters of these officers. It is explained that when these officers were young lieutenants they were stationed in the wilds of the Northwest, far from the society of women of their own kind; that they needed housekeepers; that it was the custom of the region for white men to consort with Indian maidens; that, according to Indian standards, there was nothing wrong about it, and that from every standpoint it was advantageous to the girl taken for a temporary wife.

At the little town of Puyallup, ten miles from Tacoma, there are two fine-looking men who bear the name of a general who for a long time was at the head of the quartermaster's department of the United States army. These men are the sons of the general. He married the mother, a Puyallup Indian, when he was a lieutenant and stationed at the Puyallup Indian agency, long before the civil war. In later years he married an American woman in the far East and raised a family. But he did not abandon his family on the Pacific coast. His sons were taken East and put through one of the leading colleges. He frequently visited them and openly acknowledged them. On one occasion, at least, he was accompanied by his American wife, who seemed to know the circumstances and to have accepted them philosophically. His Indian wife lived for some years after he had married his American spouse, though he never visited her. But old-timers about Tacoma will tell the visitor how he made her old age comfortable, while caring as a father should for the sons of their marriage.—Kansas City Journal.

Milkmen and dancing masters are often at a loss without their pumps.

COMPOSITION OF THE BRAIN.

Same Sort of Material Is in Nerve Cells as in Other Parts of the Body.

Whether it be the brain cell of a glow-worm or one trembling with the harmonies of Tristan and Isolde, the stuff it is made of is much the same; it is a difference in structure, apparently, rather than of material. And the chemical difference between a brain or nerve cell and that of the muscles or the skin seems reducible mainly to a difference in the proportion of two substances—water and phosphorus. Lean beef, for example, is from 70 to 80 per cent water; the brain is from 90 to 95 per cent water. And a brain or nerve cell maw contains from five to ten times as much phosphorus as, let us say, the cells of the liver or the heart. The actual quantity is, of course, extremely small by weight but a fraction of 1 per cent.

About three pounds avoirdupois of this very complex phosphorized stuff make up an average human brain. There is a lot more of it distributed down one's spinal column, and little plexuses all over the body, wherever a group of muscles are to be moved; and others still, the sensory or feeling nerves, which are everywhere. It is hard to find a cubical half-inch outside the bones where they are not.

All told, the nervous substance, which for the sake of making its functions clear I have called the matter which thinks, forms a not inconsiderable portion of the body outside of the bony skeleton. It is made up of distinct and separate units, for the most part extremely minute, though some attain a length of two or three feet. These units, for lack of a more misleading name, are called cells. The "cells" which run from the small of your back down into your toes and wiggle the same or inform you when a member of the family is stubbed are the longest. Those of the brain are mostly so small as to tax the powers of the microscope; their average length would be measured in thousandths of an inch. There have been many attempts to get their actual number; it is certainly large. Computations for the brain alone range from 60,000,000 upward. One, due, I think, to Waldeyer, sets the total number of brain cells (average) at 1,600,000,000. This would mean a brain population exceeding the known population of the earth.

Best Kind of a Guide.

First Sportsman—Good guide, is he?

Second Sportsman—Oh, yes! If necessary he'll do the shooting and bring home the game and let you say you did it and whip anybody that says you didn't.—Puck.

We have an idea that when a woman eats corn off the cob, it is after an inward apology to Edward Bok.

THE ENTERPRISE

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

The Colma incorporation project failed for lack of fifty good men and true to vouch for it.

The contract for the new courthouse at Redwood City was let on Monday; contract price, $132,845.00.

The completion of the electric road will enable our people to live in the suburbs and enjoy all the advantages of a great city.

Money invested in small dwelling houses in this town will pay ten per cent on capital invested. This is more than can be obtained, unless it may be for money loaned by pawnbrokers. It is three times as much as Savings Banks will pay. There is an opening here today for the investment of $50,000 of the kind above named.

The question of building a hall is under consideration by the Redmen, who will undertake the enterprise if they find our people willing and ready to co-operate. Here is a chance to help build up the town without loss or risk. The town is in need of a commodious hall, centrally located. It could be used for lodge purposes and entertainments of all kinds. Don't be a knocker or a do-nothing, but join hands with our local Redmen and add this new and needed attraction and convenience to our town. Any information wanted can be had by seeing the Redmen's committee, consisting of J. P. Newman, M. Klotz and A. Kauffmann.

The Republicans of the city of San Francisco have nominated Henry J. Crocker for Mayor. The nomination was unsought by Mr. Crocker and was made without a dissenting voice or vote. No higher compliment could be paid and no better choice could have been mdae. Mr. Crocker is in the very prime of life, a man of high character and exceptional ability, and above all a business man who has achieved success in the management of his own affairs. He is just the kind of a man the city needs as its chief executive. Our own people should feel an interest in his success, as he is a director of the Western Meat and Land and Improvement Companies. A number of the employes here reside in the city, and we trust that every one of these will cast a ballot for Henry J. Crocker.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The September water rate must be paid on or before the last day of September. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of October and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Flood and Fire.

ONE part of our country drowns while another burns. Is it not strange that we do so little to prevent calamities which sweep away our properties and our lives? Until the need becomes extreme, it is difficult to procure laws for the general good when they conflict with the desires of many individuals. Much the same steps would reduce floods that would reduce droughts, and consequently fires. Forests are admittedly storers and distributors of dampness, yet we, whose country is so much the prey of fire and flood, have forestry laws far inferior to the forestry laws of many foreign countries. At the rate at which destruction now exceeds replacing, the whole supply of forests, it is calculated, will disappear in another generation. Whether the estimate is exaggerated or not, the fact that we destroy much and replace little is undoubted. There is pressing need for a more vigorous and liberal policy. This is the most permanent and important point to reiterate, in connection with our present misfortunes, although there are other improvements which ought to be well within our ingenuity and our enterprise. Reservoirs could apparently be arranged to receive the surplus waters in time of flood, with the additional advantage of releasing them in time of need. Much more stringent regulations along railway lines might diminish forest fires. The private individual whose abandoned cigar or bonfire starts a conflagration is beyond the reach of practical control. He will exist, and continue to make the world pay heavily for his existence, as long as the criminal and the tramp—one of which, indeed, he often is. We cannot expect individuals, lumber companies or railroads to give up their search for rapid wealth, or even their cherished indolence, out of pure benevolence. They will destroy forests for money, and sprinkle sparks from laziness, as long as such practices are permitted. The duty of those of us who are interested in the national welfare is to agitate until state and national legislation puts more checks upon the general recklessness. We can never be safe from wanton nature's freaks, but, when we put our minds and wills to it, we can decrease her outbreaks and make her work more smoothly in man's service.—Collier's Weekly.

Strenuous Life of the United States.

IT may be asked if American domestic habits have not something to do with the frequent breakdowns of American nerves. In perhaps the majority of cases, in cities at least, the day is admirably arranged so as to give the business man no rest whatever until he gets into bed. It has come within our observation that, in our civilization, there are three systems of living out the ordinary working day. There is the French system, which is that of the continent of Europe in general; there is the English system; and there is the American system. The last combines the chief features of the other two. The Englishman goes to work late and comes away early, but during working hours he works all the time. His luncheon is light, and eaten hastily—perhaps at his desk. For this he makes up by a leisurely breakfast and a leisurely dinner; while he has the early part of the morning and the latter part of the afternoon to himself. The Frenchman, on the other hand, goes to work early, and works hard till noon. The American is apt to underrate the energy with which the Frenchman works while he is working. But at noon work ceases, and he sits down to an abundant meal, well cooked, well served and eaten with appetite and in peace.

After his dejeuner he has his petit verre, his smoke, and perhaps a game of dominoes or cards, while he discusses politics, the arts, or the topics of the day. He takes his two hours of refreshment as a matter of course; he has no prickings of conscience at wasting time, nor searchings of heart lest some one else should "get ahead of him." Even the laborer, who in America eats his cold midday meal in a ditch or behind a pile of boards, generally sits down in Europe to a decent table, deftly served, and, however coarse his food, has time to eat otherwise than as the lower animals. Then, with mind cleared and cheered, and body strengthened and refreshed, laboring man and business man return to their tasks, to work hard and late. The American system, as we have said, combines the chief features of the other two. The American goes to work early, like the Frenchman; like the Frenchman, he works hard; like the Frenchman, he works late; but, like the Englishman, he takes no time to himself at midday. His luncheon is the merest "snack;" it is often cooked badly and served worse; it is oftener still, perhaps, drawn from a paper in his pocket, and not served at all. As for any intellectual repose or mental distraction from the grim facts of work—not only is it not thought of, but the very idea would be laughed to scorn. From the moment of setting forth to the moment of return mind and body alike are deprived of their proper nourishment and rest. It is scarcely strange, therefore, that Europe should be rich in elegant American widows and orphans, and the churchyards at home too full of young men's graves—Harper's Weekly.

This Example Dying Out.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY, typical man of the South, died recently at the age of 93. He was a great fighter, a great American in his way, there were many interesting events in his life.

The most interesting, undoubtedly, is the fact that although born a slave owner he was converted to the doctrines of the abolitionists by listening to a speech by William Lloyd Garrison. This conversion of the tall fighting Southerner by a speech of the mild friend of humanity is intensely interesting, since it proves how much sincere argument can do even with the most unpromising material. Cassius Marcellus Clay was converted to the idea that no man should be a slave. He was converted so thoroughly that he talked abolitionism through the South at the risk of his life, occasionally interrupting his speech to fight with a bowie knife those who failed to agree with him.

Another incident in the life of General Clay, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal, is preserved in an oil painting at the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York. The painting shows the Czar of Russia with his staff and the foreign Ambassadors at St. Petersburg. Cassius Marcellus Clay was the American Minister to Russia at that time. In the picture he and the Russian Czar are the only two men who have their hats on. On the occasion that the picture represents one of the other Ambassadors one of the other Ambassadors said to Clay that he ought to remove his hat in the presence of the Czar. To this the American Minister replied: "I take off my hat only to those who take off their hats to me."

He expressed here briefly what would seem to be a very good American doctrine. It is a good thing that we have outgrown Cassius Marcellus Clay's bowie knife and his way of using it to end an argument. Bu tit is a misfortune that we have also outgrown hih idea briefly expressed: "I take off my hat only to those who take off their hats to me."—Chicago American.

Wealth and the Man.

WEALTH is but relative. A million now is as but $100,000 a hundred years ago. And then in this land was a group of landed aristocracy, an oligarchy of slave-owners, a class above the mass who, like Dr. Hillis' pampered sons and daughters of to-day, still sought the primrose path. Poor old human nature! It is much the same the world over day in, day out. God isn't trying the American people especially. Rather do we believe that the same natural laws work now as hitherto. If you eat too much your head aches. If you drink too much you suffer of various diseases and are likely to die as a whiff of smoke disappears in thin air. If you run the automobile against a tree you are likely to split your head. If you travel too fast a life you are likely to collide with eternal things. The early ripe and the early rotten are waste by-products of life. Man goes on digging, delving, doing things. Such a man of wealth as Peter Cooper Hewitt, who, instead of swelling around in a yacht loaded with champagne, puts his time into inventing such marvelous things as the mercury lamp, the electric interrupter and the electric converter, is a signal example that there are men and men, thank God!—Lewistown, (Me.) Journal.

RESULT OF SIMPLE HABITS

Of Great Men Contributed Greatly to Their Success in Life.

Benjamin Franklin, who is famed for his discovery that lightning is electricity, and who introduced the American colonial postal system, and who furthermore, as will be remembered, served America at the court of France as minister plenipotentiary, was one of the leaders of early modern times in the study of nature and nature's law's, and not the least in domestic science. His first maxim was: "Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation," reports the London Catering World. Even in his youth his mind was filled with schemes for self-regulation and guidance, and he set before him the task of acquiring the habitude of certain cardinal virtues based upon simple living and habits of thought. His constant effort was to better the condition of mankind, and his methods were intensely practical.

The record of the life of Abraham Lincoln is traced back to that time when he was seen sitting on a rail fence in one of America's small Western villages, with a law book in one hand and with a piece of maize bread in the other. Abraham Lincoln was a man of simple habits, and his greatness was to no small extent dependent upon that early simplicity and goodness which gave strength to conscience, mind and body.

Frederick the Great fostered above all agriculture and the cultivations of fruits and vegetables. His endeavor to benefit his people was based upon the natural laws pertaining to their health and simple happiness. He recognized the fact, ever since clear to the minds of the leaders of the Germans, that the body is the basis, and must be simple and completely nourished in order to perfect the soldier, statesman or the peasant.

Bismarck's great work had for its basis the recognition of the simple laws of nature. He followed them, and, as a result, there came about a new manhood and a new womanhood, first in Prussia, and later in the empire. Bismarck's natural and acquired astuteness taught him, as a similar perception and reasoning had taught Frederick the Great, that political economy and domestic economy are, as sciences, closely interlinked and interdependent in their relations to the state.

While in France as United States minister Thomas Jefferson wrote respecting the education of a daughter who was with him in Paris: "Of domestic economy she can learn nothing here, yet she must learn it somewhere, as it is of more solid value than anything else." To his friend Peter Carr he said: "A strong body makes a strong mind." Jefferson practiced his preaching by subsisting mainly upon simple natural foods, and he labored zealously all through his busy life for the upbuilding of an American system of education which should teach men how to live in accordance with the laws of nature. He died at the age of 84, and he had not lost a tooth, nor was one of them defective.

Anxious to Please.

"Now see here," said the man who called himself "particular," and whom the outside world called "fussy," to the restaurant waiter, "I want you to pay attention, and serve things exactly as I say, or I sha'n't eat them, and what's more, I sha'n't pay for them."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, head bent forward, face devoid of any sort of expression.

"I want toast, well toasted, but not burned, buttered while it's hot, set in the oven for one minute, then served."

"Yes, sir. Well done, not burned, buttered hot, set in oven one minute, serve."

"And coffee, strong, clear, hot, but not scalding."

"Yes, sir. Black, hot, no scald."

"And steak—sirloin, thick but not too thick, well done but not overdone."

"Yes, sir. Medium sirloin, medium broil."

"And two eggs, new-laid eggs, fried on one side only."

"Yes, sir. Two, fresh fried, on—on which side, sir?"

It is a pretty thing, when a mother dies, to speak of the vacant chair, but you can bet if there are any men in the family, it isn't the rocker.

Priests Want Beards.

A petition has been sent to the archbishop of Vienna by the Catholic priests of Southern Austria for permission to wear beards. One of the reasons given for desiring this indulgence is that they are often mistaken for strolling actors with their shaven faces, and another is that many of them are suffering from "preachers' sore throat," which they think flowing beards will cure.

The priests do not say which of the two evils annoy more, but they seem to lay more stress upon the fact that they are mistaken for actors. Catholic clergymen wear beards more often than is generally supposed. Some of the monastic orders are bearded, and whenever there is any good reason for a priest letting his beard grow that privilege is extended to him. In fact, the wearing of beards seems to be on the increase among the Catholic priesthood, while with the Episcopalian priesthood the contrary is the case.

A Change of Heart.

The operator in a telegraph office has many chances for the observation of varying phases of human nature if he chooses to make the best of them.

A young woman stepped to the desk, and asked in a trembling voice for telegraph blanks. She wrote upon one, tore it in halves, wrote a second, which she treated in the same way, and at last a third. This last she handed to the operator with a feverish request that he would "hurry it."

This he did, and after she had gone he read the other two for his own amusement.

The first was, "All is over. I never wish to see you again."

The second read, "Do not write or try to see me at present."

The third was, "Come at once. Can you take next train? Please answer."

Highest Lock in the World.

The lock to be placed in the Danube-Oder Canal will be 131 feet high, and the highest in the world. The Austrian minister of commerce has offered prizes of 100,000, 75,000 and 50,000 crowns for the best plans for it.

The Munka Bride.

Here is a picturesque incident in the Munka wedding ceremony in India: The bride goes to a stream or well near by with her pitcher and, having filled it, raises it aloft on her head, steadying it with her hand. The bridegroom comes behind, as she turns homeward, and, resting his hand on her shoulder, shoots an arrow along the path in front of her through the loophole formed by her uplifted arm. The bride then walks on to where the arrow lies and picks it up with her foot, still balancing the pitcher on her head. Transferring it gracefully to her hand, she restores it to the bridegroom, thus showing that she can perform her domestic duties well, with hand and foot at his service. He in turn, by shooting the arrow in front of her, has shown his ability to protect her and clear her path of any danger that may beset it.

Cost of False Noses.

People sometimes lose their noses by disease or by accidents, and some have lost them in war. For noseless persons the most appropriate organs are said to be made of wax, and the best ones cost about $175, though a really good one can be got for $75. A nose made of papier mache may be bought for $5. Noses made of this material are enameled and are deceptive, and for a poor man they are said to answer all the purposes that are required. Waxen and paper noses are, in case of disease, preferable to those made by the planting of flesh on the diseased part, for several cases have been known where the transplanting of the flesh of the nose has endangered men's lives.—London Tit-Bits.

An evil speaker only wants an opportunity to become an evil doer.—Quintilian.

Singing Cattle to Sleep.

A curious instance of the power of music comes from the western ranches, where the cowboys have learned that they can sing cattle to sleep. At "bedding time" a rider will ride to the front of a herd, stop it, and then he will ride rapidly around and around it till the cattle are herded close together. He usually sings or whistles while he is doing this, and presently one of the herd lies down, to be followed in quick succession by the others, till in ten minutes a herd of 500 may be all down. The cowboy now rides slowly around them, stopping occasionally if he desires to, and whistling or singing, as he likes. But should the herd get up or become excited in the night he rides around rapidly and sings until they are quiet.—New York Tribune.

The Sedan Chair.

The sedan chair is named after Sedan, the town where it was first used. The earliest mention of it in England occurs in 1581. Early in the following century the Duke of Buckingham caused much indignation by its use in London. People were exasperated at that nobleman employing his fellow men to take the place of horses to carry him. Prince Charles brought from Spain in 1623 three curiously wrought sedans, two of which he gave to the Duke of Buckingham. A few weeks after their introduction Massinger produced his play, "The Bondman," and in it he thus adverts to the ladies:

For their pomp and care being borne
In triumph on men's shoulders.

The reference is doubtless to Buckingham's sedan, which was borne like a palanquin.—"Bygone England."

Life is a calculation; the happy man is he whose calculation is correct.—Cloppy.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,

Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

We have the electric.

Now for the Bay Shore.

Brickyard is at work again.

Very little sickness in town.

Work rushing at the pottery.

Times lively at the water front.

A good tailor can do well here.

Dwelling houses are in demand.

"Good credit is so much capital."

Dwelling houses continue to be in demand.

Full force on full time at the packing-house.

Prospect for another industry at our water front.

The next good thing will be the Bay Shore Railroad.

Mrs. Vestey of San Francisco was a visitor in town Monday.

The rock quarry is pushing work with a full force of men.

Antone Prospickek is laid up with a lame hand for a few days.

"There is little difference between high words and low language."

Mr. Zaro has bought a fine new wagon for use on his milk route.

Mrs. J. S. Berry of Gazelle is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Sullivan.

Mr. D. O. Daggett is repainting his residence building on Linden avenue.

The graders and tracklayers on the electric road have reached the stockyards.

Constable Carroll and family returned from San Pedro valley Saturday last.

The heifer sold at the pound recently was the property of Mr. Thos. Hickey.

Zell Rollins has completed the repairs at the pumphouse made necessary by the fire.

The Women of Woodcraft will give a ball at the Pavilion on Saturday evening, October 3d.

George Eikerenkotter is out again after his recent attack of typhoid fever. —Times-Gazette.

Judge Buck has recovered from his recent illness and is able to be around.—Times-Gazette.

Charles Willin of San Bruno was the guest of Frank McGovern last Sunday.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

The 9:39 a. m. train was an hour late on Wednesday due to an obstruction of the track by a crippled freight train.

Frank Miner is running the rock crusher for rock to ballast the South San Francisco R. R. & P. Co. track.

One of the beer wagons tipped over the high bank near the Armour Hotel Wednesday and made a wreck of beer and glass.

The members of the local band are practicing regularly and making rapid progress in perfecting themselves for business.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter is putting San Bruno road in good condition for winter travel. The road is being macadamized to a width of some thirty feet.

Grand avenue presents a lively aspect with track laying for the electric road in addition to the general teaming and other business usual to this principal thoroughfare.

Joe Nuttell, who is after Gus Ruhlin for a match in the 24-foot ring, is a Colma boy, and the sports of the North End will bet their money on Joe if he gets a match.

Mr. W. J. Martin, in company with County Assessor C. D. Hayward and others, left by steamer on Friday for Grizzly Bluff, near Eureka, Cal., for a weeks' shooting and fishing.

The local correspondent of the San Mateo Times was mistaken in stating that there would be racing at Tanforan the coming season. No arrangement has been made for racing at Tanforan.

Burglars broke into Tom Connelly's place Sunday night and robbed the cash drawer and slot machine of the nickels and cash on hand. Entrance was effected by removing a pane of glass in the rear window. No clew as yet has been obtained as to who the thieves are.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

On Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were the happy recipients of a very pleasant visit from John W. Dorrington of Yuma, Arizona, and George E. Dorrington of Falls City, Nebraska. John and George Dorrington are old-time friends of the writer, dating back to pioneer days in Nebraska.

On Friday of last week five men were injured at Warren's quarry by a premature blast. Among the injured was Goldie Silvernail of this place, who had four ribs and an arm broken, besides numerous lacerations about the head and face. At first it was thought that Mr. Silvernail could not recover, but we are pleased to learn that he is improving with the prospect of pulling through all right.

NEW METHODIST MINISTER.

Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury has been appointed minister of the Methodist church at San Mateo and South City. He expects to reside at San Mateo if a suitable cottage can be obtained. Rev. Kingsbury is a young man, is married and has been living in San Francisco. He was in San Mateo several days this week acquainting himself with the local situation. His first service will be tomorrow at 11 a. m. in Froebel hall. The Methodist conference at its present session in Pacific Grove decided to consolidate the two missions at San Mateo and South City into one appointment. Services at the latter place will be held in the evening.—Times, San Mateo.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Matters pertaining to children attending school are best adjusted by parents talking those affairs over with the child's teacher. We hope that this plan will be followed here so that our school and its pupils may be an honor to the community.

A CHANGE IN THE "TIMES."

L. P. Hathaway, who for some time has been connected with the Times, has severed his connection with the paper to fill a responsible position in the editorial department of the Bulletin. He has been succeeded by Paul Pinckney, late of the Chronicle, who will be associated with H. Thiel in the conduct of the paper in the future. Mr. Hathaway has our best wsihes for success in his new field, and to Mr. Pinckney we extend a hearty welcome.—Leader, San Mateo.

JOHN RAYNER IS KILLED.

Boiler Explodes Blowing Body of Unfortunate Engineer Three Hundred Feet—Three Others Injured.

John Rayner, a young engineer employed at a rock crushing plant on San Jose avenue, in the Ocean View district, was instantly killed after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and Dan and John O'Brien, laborers at the plant, were seriously injured, by the explosion of a boiler. Rayner's body is lying at the Morgue, while the two injured men are in St. Luke's Hospital. Dan O'Brien is not expected to live, for it is said that his skull was fractured by the force of the explosion. Henry Biggio, proprietor of the quarry, was also slightly injured and was removed to his home by parties who were attracted to the scene by the report of the explosion. As soon as the accident occurred the Central Emergency Hospital was notified and two ambulances were hurried to the scene, but before they arrived an electric car had been pressed into service and the injured men were removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The rock crushing plant is close to the street line and the engine was housed in a small shed. Rayner was attending to some repairs when the accident occurred, and was standing but a few steps from the boiler. The force of the explosion carried the engineer's body some 300 feet, and it landed crushed and bleeding on the side of a hill overlooking the plant. The shed in which the explosion occurred was completely demolished and the O'Brien brothers were held prisoners under the wreckage. Pieces of timber and parts of the engine were picked up in the adjoining streets. The boiler was hurled nearly 100 feet by the force of the explosion and barely missed lodging on the electric car tracks.

It is said that the engine used in the rock crushing plant was old and worn, and the boiler could not carry more than sixty pounds of steam. Just prior to the explosion Rayner had allowed the steam to rise to eighty pounds, and John O'Brien remarked that there was danger of an accident. Shortly after this the explosion occurred which cost the engineer his life and seriously injured two of his fellow workmen.

Henry Biggio, owner of the quarry, has a contract with the United Railroads for supplying crushed rock for ballasting the roadbeds of the different lines throughout the city that are undergoing repairs.

Rayner, the engineer who was killed, was 25 years of age and resided with his parents on Sherman avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion.

The attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital was seen last night and said that John O'Brien would recover from his injuries in a few days. He expressed grave doubts regarding the condition of Dan O'Brien, for the unfortunate man is suffering from a fractured skull and a badly broken leg. Both of the injured men reside at Ocean View.—S. F. Chronicle.

COLMA INCORPORATION IS DENIED

CONTRACT FOR NEW COURT HOUSE LET

Fight on With Unsuccessful Architects, Who Claim They Have Not Been Treated Fairly.

On Monday the Board of Supervisors had a very busy session. All the members were present, and the lobby was crowded with architects interested in the new Courthouse, Colma residents who were called thither by the proposition to incorporate that town and citizens generally who desired to witness the fixing of the tax rate.

TAX RATE FIXED.

The fixing of the tax rate for the current year was proceeded with, and is as follows. The rates in force last year are given for the purposes of comparison:

	1902.	1903.
State Fund	$0.38.2	$0.56.1
General Fund	0.36.8	0.23
School Fund	0.14	0.12
Salary Fund	0.24	0.16
Indigent Fund	0.06	0.05
Interest Fund	0.01.5	0.01.2
Road Fund	0.36.5	0.27.7
Road Fund Special	0.20	0.20
Total Outside Cities	$1.77.0	$1.71.0
Total Inside Cities	1.20.5	1.23.3
Jefferson School District		.10
Redwood City		.23
Sequoia Union High School Building		.09
" " " " Special		.12
San Mateo " " "		.10

In the levy for the General Fund the sum of 25 cents was included for the purpose of a new Courthouse, the balance of 8 cents being for General Fund. The addition for Courthouse was made at the instance of Supervisor McEvoy and all voted for it except Chairman Coleman, who opposed it on the ground that he did not believe in a direct tax for such purpose.

RAILROAD APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment of railroad assessments to the various townships, school districts and municipal corporations showed that the State Board of Equalization, which body does the assessing, values an electric road at a much higher figure than a steam road. For instance the United Railroads' assessment is placed at $139,056.58 per mile, while that of the Southern Pacific is computed at $15,000 per mile.

COLMA INCORPORATION.

This much-talked-of question was taken up, and Attorney Eastin for the incorporationists, and Attorney H. W. Brown for the opponents, were soon under a full head of steam.

Mr. Brown presented another list of names of original signers of the incorporation petition who now desired to withdraw. These, together with the names of the signers who are objected to as not being qualified to sign render the petition defective in that it contains but forty-six names whereas the law requires fifty.

The attorneys engaged in a protracted argument which the Board endeavored several times to curtail. Time flew, however, and an adjournment was found necessary until yesterday to complete the hearing.

THE MEASURE KILLED.

At Tuesday's session Attorney Brown presented another batch of names of persons who desired to withdraw from the original petition.

After a short argument between the attorneys Eastin admitted there were not enough names on the petition, thereby invalidating it, and stated the only course for the Board to pursue was to deny it.

Thereupon on motion of Supervisor McEvoy, seconded by Debenedetti and unanimously passed, the petition for the incorporation of the town of Colma was denied.

COURT HOUSE MATTERS.

This matter was also taken up at Tuesday's adjourned session. In the original competition six architectural firms were represented, and nearly all of the members were present. They claimed that inasmuch as the plans of Dodge & Dolliver, which were awarded first prize, have proven impracticable, the other designs should be taken up in the order of their priority.

Dodge & Dolliver will naturally resent such action, but it appears that the five other firms will be arrayed against them. The five will contest any further consideration of the Dodge plans, claiming they are still parties to the contract and entitled to be consulted. They intimate they will fight in the Courts if anything further is done with the Dodge & Dolliver plans, and the latter firm also intimate their intention of invoking the aid of the Courts in enforcing their claims.

COURT HOUSE BID ACCEPTED.

McCracker presented a resolution rejecting the plans of all the architects but Dodge & Dolliver.

McEvoy presented as an amendment one rejecting those of Dodge & Dolliver as being tried and found wanting and also rejecting the two bids tendered. There was no second, and it was declared lost.

The various architects and McEvoy then engaged in a discussion to the effect that the Board was not acting in good faith with them and that they should disregard the plans of Dodge & Dolliver. McEvoy sided with the unsuccessful architects. The other members, advised by the District Attorney and by Attorneys Geo. C. Ross and E. F. Fitzpatrick, who were called upon for their views, took the position that they were acting for the best interests of the county and had a legal right to award the contract to the American-Hawaiian Construction Co., based on Dodge & Dolliver's plans, and so argued.

The unsuccessful architects filed a written protest, and Mr. O'Brien, one of them, stated he would take the matter into the courts.

A resolution regularly awarding the contract to the American-Hawaiian Construction Co. for $132,845 was introduced and passed, McEvoy voting no.

The defeated architects say the real fight has just begun and that they will contest the action of the Board to the last ditch.—Leader, San Mateo.

COUNTY FISH AND GAME LAWS

Information for the Enlightenment of Local and Outside Sportsmen.

There has been considerable inquiry of late by local and outside sportsmen for copies of the fish and game laws of this county as passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors. At the request of the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association and for the information of those seeking it, we publish the following. The dates are those fixed by the county lawmakers, between which fish and game may be taken without interference:

Trout—April 1st to November 1st. Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits—July 1st to February 1st.

Deer—August 1st to October 1st.

Doves—August 1st to February 1st.

Ducks—October 1st to February 1st.

Rail—October 15th to November 16th. Hunting with boats one hour before or one hour after high tide prohibited.

Quail—November 1st to December 1st.

The killing of tree or pine squirrels, the shooting of song birds or the robbing of their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the state law for all other game apply to this county. Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

Trapping, netting and night-hunting for game is prohibited. tf

COLONIST RATES.

The Southern Pacific has again put its popular colonist rates in force. Similar rates last winter and spring brought 40,000 people to California. The fares are $25 from the Missouri river, $33 from Chicago, $31 from St. Louis corresponding rates from all points East. The rates will go into effect September 15th to continue until November 15th. The usual stopover privileges in California on the lines of the Southern Pacific will be given five days at any place.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Quality is improving and the bulk of the cattle now offered are natives and selling at steady prices.

SHEEP—Are offered freely and being sold at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand and at strong prices, although receipts are increasing.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8@8½c; 2d quality, 7½c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6½@7c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5½@6c; Thin Cows, 4@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 6@6¼c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 5½@5¾c; rough, heavy hogs, 4½@5; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5½c.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3½@4c; Ewes, 3¼@3¾c. Spring Lambs, 4½@5c.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs, 4½@4½c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7¼c; second quality, 6½@7c; thin steers, 6@6½c; first quality cows and heifers, 6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 4@5c.

VEAL—Large, 6½@7½c; medium, 8@8½c; small, good, 9½@10c; common, 6@7c.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 8c; light, 8½c; Heavy Ewes, 7½c; Light Ewes, 8c; Suckling Lambs No. 1, 8½@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 15½@15¾c; picnic hams, 10½c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 18½c; light S. C. bacon, 17c; med. bacon, clear, 12½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 13@13½c; clear, light bacon, 15c; clear ex. light bacon, 15½c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $12.00; do, hf-bbl, $6.25; Family Beef, bbl, $12.00; hf-bbl, $6.25; Extra Mess, bbl, $11.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 12½c; do, light, 12½c; do, Bellies, 12¾c; Clear, bbls., $22.50; hf-bbls., $11.50; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; do, kits, ...

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	7½	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8¼	8⅜
Cal. pure	10½	10¾	10¾	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.25; 1s $1.20; Roast Beef, 2s $2.25; 1s, $1.20.

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Science AND Invention

A new French life preserver is a belt filled with calcium carbide. It is quickly inflated by acetylene on being wet.

Great mountains on Venus are a supposed discovery of Herr Arendt, of Posen. These elevations appear to project through the clouds from time to time, and the observations thus far made tend to prove a rapid rotation in about twenty-four hours.

The magnetic pole in Northwestern America is supposed to have shifted considerably since its discovery by Ross in 1831. Taking with him seven companions in a small schooner,, Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, expects to make observations on the present site of this pole from 1893 to 1895.

Adding fine sulphur to the dissolved material, then heating, preferably with pressure, is found by Isidor Kitsee to more than double the resistance of cellulose as an insulator for electric wires. Flexibility varies with the percentage of sulphur, and resistance to acids and moisture is increased.

In the Smithsonian report on scientific work for 1902 Prof. Langley remarks that when the bolometer was invented, some twenty years ago, it was able to measure temperature to about one-one-hundred-thousandth of a degree. Since then the instrument and its adjuncts have been so far improved that temperature can now be measured to less than one-one-hundred millionth of a degree readily and with precision.

The Italian government is awaking to the necessity of protecting what remains of its forests and to replanting devastated areas. The most valuable tree is the cork tree, which now abounds most in Sicily and Sardinia, the cork forests of Calabria having been almost wholly destroyed for charcoal. The present use of vast quantities of cork in the manufacture of linoleum and for shipbuilding emphasizes the importance of preserving and extending the cork forests. Spain also possesses great cork forests, and a few years ago the exportation of wine bottle corks from that country amounted in value to $5,000,000.

The weights of 1,173 human brains have been collected by M. Marchand, of Marbourg. At birth the average weight is found to be 9.8 ounces in boys and 9.5 ounces in girls. At the age of one year, 2 pounds 1.5 ounces and 1 pound 11.5 ounces, respectively; and at the end of three years the weight has trebled. Increase is then slow. Full growth is attained at nineteen to twenty years in men and sixteen to eighteen in women, the mean adult weight being 3 pounds 1 ounce in males and 2 pounds 10 ounces in females. Loss by senile atrophy begins in man at about forty-eight years and in women at about seventy. Turgeneff, the Russian author, had one of the heaviest brains on record, weighing 4.7 pounds; and Gambetta's, scarcely 2.6 pounds, was one of the lightest.

The first "butterfly farm" is said to have been established only a year or two ago by the English entomologist, William Watkins, at Eastbourne, but already several similar farms have come into existence in France. The object is to rear rare genera of the Bombycidae, the silkworm family. They have, by crossing, obtained some new varieties, which are sought after by museums of natural history. They are also endeavoring to acclimate in France species of silkworms indigenous to other countries. The farms contain oaks, ailanthus trees, pines, plum trees, castor oil plants, and other plants the leaves of which serve as food for the caterpillars. Cocoons are hatched on branches protected by gauze, and, for the sake of uniform temperature, the insects are often kept in a room until after the first molting, when they are placed on bushes in the open air, and protected from birds by coverings of muslin or tulle.

GLIMPSES OF MARY LAMB.

With Some Notes About Her Famous Brother Charles.

Through the kindness of the Rev. G. S. Davies, of the Charterhouse, Godalming, says the London Bookman, we are able to print the following very interesting notes on Charles Lamb:

My mother was born in 1800 and died at 94, and must have been either the last, or last but one, of the friends of Charles Lamb. Lamb was a neighbor and a constant visitor at the house of her mother, Mrs. Hume, when she was a girl, and to the day of her death there was no name which ever seemed to bring such a light into her eyes. It was a houseful of girls, in which he seems to have been a delightful elder brother, and Mary Lamb often a fairy godmother. Miss Lamb so often applied for a half holiday for the girls on the ground that it was her birthday—"You know, Mrs. Hume, that to-day is my birthday"—that my grandmother had to say: "Oh, Mary, you seem to have a great many birthdays;" but I believe the appeal was irresistible.

I have heard my mother say that when poor Mary Lamb used to feel the fit coming on her she would say: "Charles, you must take me away." And they had seen the same sad sight which some one else records of Charles Lamb taking his sister to safekeeping. My mother said that Lamb was terribly depressed at these times.

The male members of the family, and I believe my father also, used sometimes to go for walks with Charles Lamb. On these occasions a strict control was kept on Charles Lamb's thirst. When he thought the distance was unduly great he would turn and say, "Don't you think I have walked a pint?"

My mother always told me that no likeness of Charles Lamb which she had ever seen at all brought back the man to her. She said that this was a great deal due to the total failure to catch the expression of his face. She said that Lamb had a very sweet and unforgettable smile which it would have been quite impossible to catch. I remember that when she was very old she made a pilgrimage to the portrait gallery, and came back much disappointed. She would not allow anything she had seen there or anywhere else gave her Charles Lamb as she knew him. She would have nothing to say to Hazlitt's picture of him.

She always told me that Lamb was as delightful and as full of irrepressible fun and humor, expressed in the same incomparable but quite natural style in his life as in his essays, but subject to deep fits of melancholy at intervals.

He was a man of very strong dislikes, and sincerely loathed anybody that he thought a mean-minded man, especially Goodwin, the publisher.

She told me, but I dare say this is common property, that they found Lamb had made an entry in his diary, "Went to a funeral and made a joke." I believe it was Campbell's funeral.

New Rain Producer.

The latest Australian newspapers contain particulars of some experiments, which are said to have been more or less successful, of a novel method of producing a downfall of rain, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The inventor makes this statement:

"I claim to produce rain by sending up continuously from three centers a column of gas made by certain chemicals. The gas, if sent up for a maximum of thirty-two hours, will produce rain over a range of ninety miles at any altitude, with any sky, and with the wind from any quarter. I do not need to wait until the wind is from the usually rainy quarter. In one experiment I made the barometric conditions were quite unfavorable, yet I produced rain. The gas, you see, causes in the different strata of the atmosphere a vacuum. This vacuum is the center of a heat storm and is filled by dense clouds that contain rain. These clouds come down with the gravity of the earth, when the rain descends.

"The rain is different from ordinary rain found in districts in which experiments have been made. It is tropical rain, coming from the very lofty regions, being slight at first, and then later descending in heavy showers and bucketfuls. My operations have been conducted in an inclosure twelve feet by eight. Though I cannot, of course, give away my secret, I may tell you that the chemicals have to be changed in accordance with the conditions."

Copy the Yankee Modes.

French swindlers, about whose methods a good deal has been written of late, are for the most part copies of American crooks. The trick of following a woman into a store, and just as she goes to make a purchase in assuming the role of an indignant husband, taking her money away from her and getting away before she has a chance to recover her surprise, was worked for some time in the West. It wasn't successful long here, because American women are harder-hearted than their French sisters, and, unlike the latter, do not assist the crooks by promptly going into hysterics or fainting when robbed.

A simple little swindle that was successful in this city for years was worked by a man and a boy. The boy would walk up the street swinging a pitcher around his head. The man standing on an opposite corner would call attention to the boy's recklessness and offer to bet $5 or some larger amount that the boy would break the pitcher before he reached the corner. The crook rarely failed to hook a victim. Of course, just as the boy reached the corner he would break the pitcher and the crook would win the bet.—New York Sun.

More Than His Share.

Terence, a lusty, good-natured Irishman, was one of a number of workmen employed in erecting a new building. The owner of the building, who knew him, said to him one day:

"Terry, didn't you tell me once that a brother of yours is a bishop?"

"Yis, sor."

"And you are a hod-carrier! The good things of this life are not equally divided, are they, Terry?"

"No, sor," rejoined Terence, shouldering his hod and starting up the ladder with it. "Poor felly! He couldn't do this to save his loife!"

Not as Crazy as He Seemed.

A Toledo real estate man paid $500 for an old dock at Manhattan, O., a year ago and his friends said he was crazy. He has been selling the oak and walnut logs of which the dock was constructed and has thus far cleared $20,000, with prospects of making as much more. The dock was sixty years old and the water curing has made the logs more valuable than they were when newly cut.

A Marvellous Menagerie.

The strangest menagerie in the world is on an Ohio farm. Through all the gardens, orchards and fields of this curious place one meets wild beasts of many kinds ingeniously fashioned out of roots, trunks, and the branches of trees. It is a veritable toy Noah's Ark grown up.

WOMEN

The American Girl.

The real typical American girl is not a society girl. Portraits typifying her as such are untrue. She has her social diversions; she has her parties and picnics and her social merry-go-round of pleasure, but they are not her life, they are mere incidents of her life, for her life is work. Of course, there are girls who have nothing to do but to amuse themselves year in and year out. Pictures of these girls, with their kind, in festive gear, in full dress, in golf clothes and in yachting rigs, are doubtless typical of the class. But the entire class does not number one hundred thousand among seventy million people, and members of this leisure class are merely flies on the wheel. Typical Americans must be drawn in their working clothes if the drawings represent the type. So the typical American girl will not be found in her party dress, though she wears it becomingly and with real grace when the occasion demands, but rather she will be found in her working clothes. In her working clothes—be they of the kitchen, the factory, the shop, the office, the household or the schoolroom—she is as real as God intended her to be. But, mark you, even then the chief point about her is that she knows how to wear her frocks, knows how to dress tastefully at a small expenditure, and that whatever her work, she is at pains and is ambitious to make herself look well. And she succeeds. Whatever her station, you will be pretty sure to find a girl worth looking at. The true type of the American girl will always show a pretty young woman attractively dressed.

The typical American girl, then, is one who is charming and good-looking, who lives in the spirit of fraternity and who works for a living. But in this connection the word "living" does not mean "board and keep." It means living in the broadest sense of the word—growing, aspiring, becoming. The American girl who works with her hands does so only that she may rise to better condition of soul and mind and heart. It is not the bread-and-butter problem that is making a wage-earner of the American girl. Fathers and brothers can take care of that. It is the soul problem—how to live; how to get all the best out of civilization; how to grow in grace. Young men are not the only beings who shall "see visions." The American girl also sees visions, and she is fired with an ambition as restless as her brother's.—William Allen White, in Woman's Home Companion.

Home Decoration.

Inside decoration of the home, if done in the proper manner, has no slight influence upon the character of growing members of the family. Healthfulness should be considered of prime importance, and from this standpoint there is nothing that equals hard wood floors, these being covered by rugs instead of carpets. Carpets are not only unhealthful, but are a source of much labor at house cleaning time. Beauty in arrangement does not necessarily go hand in hand with the multiplicity of furnishings. Neat photographs of good paintings are much more to be desired than large, cheap chromos. By the use of paper, and especially the ingrains, a much more pleasing effect can be produced than in the case of staring white walls. The upholstered furniture in tapestry is no longer considered to be as beautiful or as healthful as the plain wood and leather. Neither is it so good taste to have stiff sets of furniture, odd pieces producing a much better effect.—Iowa Homestead.

Child Labor Law Champion.

Mrs. Harriet M. Van Der Vaart, one of the chief factors in the passage of the new Illinois child-labor law, is chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. She labored unceasingly in behalf of the bill, inspecting factories in all parts of the city, and compiling statistics. The Illinois Federation is proud of her work and club women have given her the warmest praise. Mrs. Van Der Vaart lives at the Neighborhood Settlement, in Chicago, where she has formed a woman's club. She is a member of several other organizations.

MRS. VAN DER VAART

The Future Is with the Gentle.

Kindness is coming in again, and before long pity will be once more the fashion. The hand does not really go back on the dial, however it may seem to, and time never loses anything it has once gained. The future is with the gentle, and, some far-off day, the meek shall inherit the earth. The world has been steadily growing kinder since the beginning, and, little by little, the cruel instincts of human nature have been checked, if not tamed. The world, of course, is very cruel still, but it is not so cruel as when "its portals were lit with live torches," and beautiful women gloated over dying gladiators. Nor is it as cruel as it was when it tortured its prisoners, hung men in chains for petty thefts, and branded its slaves with searing irons. Public cruelty has undoubtedly declined from age to age, and always the progressive element of civilization has been that which has been on the side of the law of kindness which we have come to call "humanity." Man grows to be "human" in proportion as he grows to be gentle, and replaces his old brutish instincts with instincts of protection.

Nowadays, when we read of the ferocities of Nero and Caligula, and of legal barbarities of much more recent date, we can hardly believe that they ever happened. Our imaginations cannot even conceive of a world in which they could have happened. We read of them less with horror than with incredulity.—Julius Norregard, in Success.

Mrs. John E. Redmond.

The most adroit parliamentarian whom Ireland has ever sent to London's Westminster is John E. Redmond, the head of the Irish Nationalist party. As a leader and tactician he is without an equal, and as an orator and debater he has no peer in his party and few superiors in the House. He has a fine presence. There is a touch of the great Napoleon in his strong, clean-shaven face. His voice is rich and musical and his speeches, well-reasoned, closely-knit and finely-phrased, are suffused with the genuine spirit of oratory.

MRS. J. E. REDMOND

The wife of the noted leader is a great help to him in the arduous duties of his position. Naturally, she is in deep sympathy with his work, and although born in England, is well versed in Irish affairs. Like her husband, she takes a great interest in things literary. Mrs. Redmond was formerly a Miss Beesley, the daughter of an Irishman, who had settled at Leamington, England. They were married in 1899.

Mothers, Read This Carefully.

Animal food once a day and in small quantities, if the teeth can masticate, is necessary to a rapidly growing child.

Avoid a too nourishing diet in a violent-tempered child.

Avoid seasoned dishes and salt meats, pastry, uncooked vegetables, unripe food, wine and rich cake.

Never tempt the appetite when disinclined.

Insist on thorough chewing; a child who eats too fast eats too much.

Vary the food from day to day, but avoid variety at one meal.

Take care that the child's food is well cooked.

Wine, beer and confections should never be given.

Give no food between meals; the stomach requires rest, like any other organ of the body.

Remember that overfeeding and the use of improper food kill more children than any other disease of the body.

Give no laudanum, no paregoric, no teas.

Remember that the summer complaint comes chiefly from overfeeding, and the use of improper food, but never from teething.

When children vomit and purge, give them nothing to eat for four or five hours.

Do not bring a child under 3 years of age to your table to eat.—Motherhood.

Hair Signs.

In Japan the women arrange their hair in a manner so ingenious that a person can tell at once whether any woman whom he sees is a maiden who desires to get married, or a widow who is inconsolable or one who is willing to be consoled if the proper suitor presents himself.

Young girls arrange the hair in front in the form of a fan or butterfly and adorn it with silver or colored ornaments; widows who are looking for second husbands fasten the hair at the back of the head by means of tortoise-shell pins, and widows who are resolved to remain forever faithful to their departed spouses cut the hair short and wear no ornament in it.

An Expensive Steak.

The other morning a Denver woman cooked a 30-cent beefsteak worth $300. She drew $300 from the bank and laid the money, inclosed in an envelope, on a table in the sitting room. Next morning she gathered a handful of paper and kindled a fire in the kitchen stove. When the steak was cooked it dawned on her that she had used the greenbacks for kindling. She gathered the ashes and took them to the mint to find out if she could get her money back, but of course the deck hands down there gave her the horse laugh.

Don't Complain.

We all of us complain of the shortness of time, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing something that we ought not to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end to them.

FLASHES OF FUN

Elvira (showing Pearl her photograph)—Awful, isn't it? Pearl—It's a splendid likeness, though."—New Yorker.

"Boys, don't you know it's wicked to fight? Now, if I were you I'd kiss and make up." "Say, wot do yous tink dis is—a woman's club?"—Life.

"What is the matter with Bills?" "Worrying over business affairs." "I didn't know he had any business." "That's it. He hasn't."—Indianapolis News.

"I don't want to know how to make money go farther," he insisted. "Why not?" "Just because I personally find it too far off as it is."—Philadelphia North American.

Sharpe—Why, yes, I was at church last Sunday. Kloseman—Were you, really? Strange I didn't see you. Sharpe—Oh, not at all. I took up the collection.—Philadelphia Press.

"Matrimony," mused the elderly woman, "spoils many a romance." "In that case," replied the younger woman promptly, "I would like to have a romance spoiled."—Chicago Post.

"Lemme once git my han' on de chicken, wid a straight road befo' me," says a Georgia darky, "en I'll settle de race problem so quick it'll make yo' head swim."—Atlanta Constitution.

Johnny—Grandpa, have you any teeth? Grandpa—No, my child, they have all gone. Johnny—Then I think I'll let you hold my nuts while I run an errand.—Glasgow Evening Times.

"How in the world did you happen to buy three boxes of blackberries?" a woman asked her husband, who had been doing the marketing. "Three for a quarter," the man replied.—Atchison Globe.

Mifkins—That scoundrel Jobson called me an idiot! Bifkins—He didn't prove it, did he? Mifkins—No; but—Bifkins—Then I'd advise you to let the matter drop, or he might.—Chicago Daily News.

"So you're learning to play chess?" said Maud. "Yes," answered Mamie. "The moves must be very difficult." "Yes. But the worst part isn't the moving. It's the keeping still."—Washington Star.

He Explains.—Summer Boarder—I thought your advertisement said something about boating? Farmer—Oh, yes. We have a boat and oars—only sometimes the darned creek dries up.—Town and Country.

Bachelor—I don't understand why he wants to marry her. Why, she hasn't any mind at all. Henpeck—So much the better. Then she can't be changing it every hour or so.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I'm told the climate here has great health-giving properties," said the visitor. "What do you attribute it to?" "Well," replied the proprietor of the health resort, "I guess it's because I've advertised it so well."—Philadelphia Press.

Didn't Pan Out.—Miss Towney (in search of the idyllic, at last meets a real live shepherd)—Pray tell me, gentle shepherd, where is thy pipe? The Gentle Shepherd—I left it at oome, mum, 'cause I ain't got no 'baccy.—Tit-Bits.

Summer Man.—Jack—How are you going to spend the summer? Tom—I'm going to spend it traveling from one seaside place to another, until I find a girl worth a million or two who wants to be loved and married for herself alone.—Tit-Bits.

"Now, boys," said the Sunday School teacher, "can any of you name the three great feasts of the Jews?" "Yes'm, I can," replied one little fellow. "Very well, Johnny, what are they?" "Breakfast, dinner and supper," was the unconsciously logical reply.

"Ah wish de mudders ob dis congregation would bring deyr babies to church wif dem. Nevah mind how young dey am, jess bring 'em erlong. If dey am too young to appreciate de significance ob de service, dey can, at least, yell an' keep de deacons awake!" Puck.

Auntie (finding Jackie sobbing in a corner)—Why, Jackie, what has happened to make you feel so badly this morning. Jackie—M—ma m—issed some jelly. Auntie—Ho, ho! I see. And her suspicions fell upon you, eh? Jackie—No, auntie; it was her slipper.—The Boston Courier.

"How long has this affair been building?" asked the American tourist, as he looked at Cologne Cathedral. "About five hundred years," answered the guide. "Five hundred years! Why, in Chicago we could put up a building like that and have it all to pieces, all within five years."—London Tit-Bits.

"It's funny our minister never gets married," remarked the young husband, who had just refused his wife a bonnet, in his endeavor to change the subject. "I think he'd make a good husband." "Well," replied the wife, warmly, "he didn't seem to make a very good one when he married us."—Tit-Bits.

Head Floor Walker (severely)—I heard you tell the lady she would find the ribbons at the third counter to the left. New Floor Walker—That's where they are. Head Floor Walker—Yes; but you should have told her to go to the right past the necktie bargain counter, turn to the left past the stocking bargain counter, then three counters to the right past the shirtwaist bargain counter, and so on. You'll never make a floor walker."—Judge.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH. 2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 320

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Every hundred dollars you have in a savings bank will give you a credit of five hundred dollars among business men.

Few business transactions should be entrusted to memory.

The Liquor Habit

Is successfully cured in 3 days by Dr. J. J. McKanna. Write for particulars. Address all mail to
DR. J. J. McKANNA,
14 Geary Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Superstition of the Unlucky Thirteen

When King Arthur founded the famous round table he requested Merlin, the enchanter, to arrange the seats. Merlin arranged one set of seats to represent the apostles. Twelve were for the faithful adherents of Jesus Christ and the thirteenth for the traitor Judas. The first were never occupied save by knights distinguished for their achievements, and when a death occurred among them the seat remained vacant until a knight surpassing him in heroic and warlike attainments should be considered worthy to fill the place. If an unworthy knight sought the chair he was repelled by some magic power.

The thirteenth seat was never occupied but once. The story goes that a haughty and insolent Saracen knight sat down upon it and was immediately swallowed up by the earth. Ever after it was known as the "perilous seat," and, brave as the celebrated knights of the round table are said to have been, not one ever had the courage to sit on the thirteenth chair, and the superstition against it still survives.

Odd Death of a Bird.

A curious instance of bird death is recorded by W. E. D. Scott in his "Story of a Bird Lover." He tells a story of a kingfisher who was shot, pursued his flight, apparently unhurt, for 200 feet, and then dropped dead. Still, when the body was examined there was no mark of a wound upon it, which gave rise to the possibility that a wild bird could be frightened to death. "I have seen the same thing happen many times since," continues the story. "I know now the reason for this. A single shot striking a bird in flight, penetrating the thin side of his body and entering his lungs, makes a very small hole, and no external hemorrhage ensues. There is little or no shock to the bird. I fancy he hardly feels pain, but presently the internal hemorrhage from the great blood vessels that have been severed makes him suddenly unconscious, and in a moment he is dead. The time, however, between the penetrating of the shot and the internal hemorrhage is sufficient to allow the animal to travel a very considerable distance seemingly uninjured."

Must Earn His Fee.

Dr. Pighead visits Mr. Coldham, the great pork manufacturer.

"Well, my dear sir, I don't see that there is anything radically wrong with you. Go to bed early, don't drink anything stronger than coffee and you'll be all right in a week."

"What! Are you not going to give me any medicine?"

"Certainly not. You don't need it."

"But you get your money just the same."

"Yes. Just so."

"Well, I don't think it is a square deal. S'posin' you bleed me, put a mustard plaster on the back of my neck and gimme a dose of salts. Everybody that works for me 's got to earn his salary."—London Tit-Bits.

A Medical Decision In 1715.

In 1715 a cellar digger having been stifled at Jena, the medical faculty of the university decided that the cause was not the direct action of the devil, but a deadly gas. Thereupon Professor Loescher of the University of Wittenberg entered a solemn protest, declaring that the decision of the medical faculty was "only a proof of the lamentable license which has so taken possession of us, and which if we are not earnestly on our guard will finally turn away from us the blessing of God."

Worthlessness of Theories.

Mrs. Hatterson—You don't mean to say that you have no theories about the education of children?

Mrs. Catterson—No; I have too many children.—Town and Country.

Good Pills

Ayer's Pills are good liver pills. You know that. The best family laxative you can buy. They keep the bowels regular, cure constipation. J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with **ovarian troubles**, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—**and saved me from an operation**—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation.

"I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of **ovarian trouble**, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—MRS. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to rememember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good" That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Faults are easily seen in children who live across the street.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The loudest laugh on the street is not always the heartiest.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The summer girl never has any previous engagement.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Perfection in all things is desirable. Old Kirk Whisky comes nearer perfection than any other brand. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

A wise man once told his son that there were few things that you can afford to buy with money on which you are compelled to pay interest.

Mem. for Good Health.

To-day drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

The cynic is a person who has a disagreeable way of telling the truth.

Wife—Did doctor prescribe Old Gilt Edge? Husband—No. He said, get the best whisky. He knew that I knew and now you know which is the best. Wholesale at 320 Clay st., S. F. Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

You generally pay for things worth knowing.

Improve your health by drinking Miller's Milwaukee Beer. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

The bore is the person who talks more than we do.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper

S. F. N. P. U. No. 39, 1903.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

In climbing up assist some weaker brother along with you if you can.

Drive Poison From the Body.

No matter where poison is lodged in the body or how it got there, Cascarets Candy Cathartic will always find it and expel it. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The postoffice was established during the commonwealth of Cromwell in England as a means of raising money.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

A MAN does not stumble over the moral law until he tries to cross it.

Some men shout their convictions so as to silence their consciences.

You cannot sing a long-meter profession to a short-meter practice.

The sugar-to-the-saints and sulphur-to-the-sinners' sermon has never saved any souls yet.

It is not easy to be happy when you are poor, but it is a good deal harder when you are not.

Christ shows His regard for His body, the church, by His disregard for His body on the cross.

The men who serve the world are never worried as to whether you are watching their smoke.

The people who can speak in meeting are not always the ones who have most weight on the street.

Blesed are they who have God at the wheel before the hurricane of temptation reaches them.

It looks queer when the deacon looks up to heaven and drops an opera ticket into the offering.

It is well to be willing to be thought a fool for Christ's sake, but it is not well to be anxious to be one.

It is not much use dragging a man from the devil in the saloon if you are going to drop him at the door.

Some Christians make a point of showing God's power to save the soul by their power to save their silver.

It is always easier to feel that you love your neighbor across the ocean than to show that you love the one across the street.

The only work that lasts is that which comes first in our lives. As soon as our pleasures begin to rule us we begin to rue them.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD.

Line Across Australia to Penetrate Vast and Unexplored Country.

Transcontinental railroads seem to be the order of the day, says the New York Tribune. The United States was, of course, first with such an enterprise, and is still easily first in the number and importance of such roads. Canada came second and still maintains that rank. Now Russia has practically completed one across the Eurasion continent, which promises one day to be of great industrial as well as of strategic importance. The Argentine-Chilean road across South America will some time rank among the great lines of the world, though it is not so long as these others. Cecil Rhodes' enterprise of a railroad, not across but from end to end of Africa, is being pushed to completion with characteristic British energy. Latest, but by no means least interesting, is the railroad across Australia.

The latter is not a national, but a state undertaking. It is the work of the State of South Australia, which is distinguished among the members of that commonwealth by possessing a continuous territory across the continent from south to north, from the great Australian bight to the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Arafura sea. As in the case of the North American, Eurasian and African continents, the telegraph has been the precursor of the railroad and for years there has been a stretch of wires across Australia from Adelaide to Port Darwin. Nevertheless, much of the heart of the continent is still unsurveyed and unexplored. The regions around Mount Wittenoon and Lake Amadeus are almost as unknown as they were in the days of Stuart. All that can confidently be said of them is that they are a supremely savage wilderness, with one of the most inhospitable climates in the world, the temperature ranging from arctic cold to more than equatorial heat.

This enterprise is no small one. Those who have hesitated whether to consider Australia a continent or an island may be convinced by notice of the figures in the case. There is a already railroad running up from Adelaide to Oodnadatta, near the head of Lake Eyre, a distance of 688 miles. There is also one running from Port Darwin south 145 miles to Pine Creek. But between them lies a gap, yet to be spanned, of no less than 1,063 miles. When that gap is filled the trans-Australian railroad will be complete, with a length of almost 1,000 miles. That is surely enough to establish Australia's title to continental distinction. Moreover, there will then be a continuous rail route from Melbourne to Port Darwin of 2,343 miles, and one from Freemantle to Port Darwin of 3,144 miles. It is, indeed, a country of magnificent distances.

What Insurance Companies Say.

The large insurance companies now insist that individuals are much more dangerous risks in the matter of tuberculosis if they are twenty pounds under normal weight than if they are descendants of families with tuberculosis heredity on both sides of the house, when not intimately associated with those who are actually suffering from tuberculosis.

One Australian Distinction.

The Australian colonies have a greater railway mileage, in proportion to population, than any other part of the world.

Never lend money to a man who speaks of it as a mere trifle.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema,—one of the outward manifestations of scrofula.

It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body.

It cannot be cured by outward applications,—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

THE LEONINE DUMAS.

How His Worshipers Adored Their Literary Idol.

One evening in the beginning of June I was taken to the residence of Dumas, on the Boulevard Malesherbes, by an intimate friend of the great novelist. As one thinks of a lion, with his shaggy mane full of the jungle burs of adventure, so I can see the author of "Monte-Christo" as he appeared on that memorable evening. Standing about were women friends, actresses, writers, poets, attracted by a world of romance symbolized in the figure seated in the middle of the salon. I was instantly impressed with two things—the frescoes on the walls and the attitude of the host. He sat like a silent oracle, surrounded by a crowd of female admirers, the whole company set off by panels representing life sized figures from Goethe's great drama—Faust, Mephistopheles, Marguerite. There were no other pictures in the room. The influence of these figures, the attitude of Dumas and his worshipers, concentrated the mind on the quintessential element of romance. Half indifferent he sat, as some handsome young woman would stroke his head, while another would place her hand on his shoulder, as they might have done with an old lion long tamed and without teeth. There was nothing to distract the mind from the harmony of idea and personality—the company of women might have been part of the frescoes and Dumas the creator of "Faust" instead of "Monte-Christo." There was an enchanted element about the people and the room.

The whole company conversed among themselves, standing as if they were at court, while the host sat still and mused. I was held by the mystery, the fascination of the romantic atmosphere, the peculiar spell of the huge mass that filled the fauteuil like an idol of adamant. For there was something of the idol about the man. I thought of a Buddhist statue in a sitting posture, corpulent at the base, crisp at the top. The lower part of the face was of porcine dimensions, the skin swarthy, the hair curly, the expression of the eyes calm and sphinx-like. He was a man who not only had invented life, but had seen it.—Critic.

As to Old Ages.

Thomas Parr and Henry Jenkins are respectively credited with the ages of 152 and 169. Jeanne Serimphan was married when she was 127 and died when she was 128. Dr. Dufournel married at 116 and became the father of two children and died at 120. Marie Priou reached the age of 158. A woman of Metz, the mother of twenty-four children, died at the age of 100. Surgeon Politman celebrated his one hundred and fortieth birthday. Patrick O'Neil buried seven wives and died at 120, and a Norwegian peasant is recorded as dying at 160 and leaving two sons, one aged 108 and the other only nine summers. Mr. Robert Taylor lived to be 134 and died of excitement on receiving the picture of Queen Victoria signed by herself. An Irishman named Brown, who was a habitual drunkard, lived to be 120. A French drunkard lived to be 112. He had a daily debauch for ninety years. Durand d'Etivel of Cahors lived to be 128. A woman of 124 drank strong coffee in great quantities all her days, while a man of 114 lived on fruit, chiefly melons, and chewed lemon peel.—Portland Oregonian.

An Excess of Nerve.

"I like to see a young man energetic and able to push himself," said the old banker sadly. "But when he borrowed the money from me to buy an automobile in which to elope with my daughter it was carrying things a little too far."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A STORY OF WHISTLER.

The Picture That Was His Even Though It Had Been Sold.

A certain Lady So-and-so, who admired Whistler's genius to the extent of purchasing one of his pictures, never was able to obtain possession of her property. One day she drove to the studio in her victoria. Mr. Whistler went out to the sidewalk to greet her.

"Mr. Whistler," she said, "two years ago I bought one of your pictures, a beautiful thing, and I have never been able to hang it on my walls. It has been loaned to one exhibition or another. Now today I have my carriage with me, and I would like to take it home with me. I am told it is in your possession."

"Dear lady," returned Whistler, "you ask the impossible. I will send it to you when I have it again, but it is not here. You have been misinformed." And so forth, and so forth, to the same effect, and the lady drove off without her picture.

After she had departed Whistler commenced to poke around the studio, and, to the great astonishment of a friend who had been an involuntary listener to the above conversation, he brought forth a canvas.

"Here it is," he said. "She was right about one thing—it is beautiful." And it was beautiful.

"But the impudence of these people," he continued, "who think that because they pay a few paltry hundred pounds they own my pictures. Why, it merely secures them the privilege of having them in their houses now and then! The pictures are mine!"—Harper's Weekly.

The Skeleton at Large.

"Do you know," she said, "the Browns have a skeleton in the closet?"

"Oh, no," he replied carelessly.

"But I'm sure of it," she insisted.

"And I'm just as sure you're wrong," he returned. "The comments I've heard are enough to prove that that skeleton of theirs isn't in the closet at all; it's wandering all over the neighborhood."—Chicago Post.

GOOD BLOOD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

You know when rich, red blood is coursing through the veins, for it shows in the brightness of the eye, the beauty and clearness of the complexion, the smooth, fair skin, and robust, healthy constitution. It is good blood that imparts strength and energy to the body and keeps it in a state of healthfulness and vigor. Good blood is the foundation of good health, and to be physically and mentally sound it must be kept pure and untainted. People with good blood possess strong, steady nerves and are blest with good appetites and digestion, and enjoy sound, refreshing sleep. If we could always maintain the purity of the blood then we might enjoy perpetual health, but it becomes infected and poisoned and most of the ills that afflict humanity and undermine the constitution are caused by an impoverished or polluted condition of this vital fluid.

When the blood is diseased the skin loses its healthy appearance, and the complexion, its freshness and beauty and becomes red and rough and full of pimples and splotches. Itching, scaly eruptions, blackheads, boils and rashes break out upon the body when the blood is too poor or too thin and acid, and is not supplying proper nourishment to the system. Debility, poor appetite, bad digestion, restless sleep and nervousness more often come from sluggish, impure blood than any other cause. To build up the blood, restore its lost properties and make it rich and nutritious again is the only rational treatment, and the proper way to get rid of skin troubles. There is no remedy like S. S. S. to accomplish this and it does it promptly and thoroughly. S. S. S. antidotes and removes from the blood all poisons and humors, and restores it to a normal, healthy condition, and invigorates and tones up the general health. When rich, red blood is again flowing through your veins all skin eruptions disappear, the appetite improves, the complexion clears and you get rid of those miserable depressing feelings and nervousness, and enjoy once more the blessings of good health. S. S. S. is nature's remedy for all blood and skin diseases. It contains no minerals whatever, but is guaranteed purely vegetable.

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I was in wretched health; my blood was in bad order, my gums being very much ulcerated. I began the use of S. S. S., and in a remarkably short time was sound and well. My appetite increased wonderfully and my food agreed with me. I think it is a fine family medicine.
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Rockmart, Ga.

For three years I had Tetter on my hands. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful and causing me much discomfort. Four doctors said the Tetter had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S.S.S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never since seen any sign of my old trouble.
MRS. L. B. JACKSON.
837 St. Paul St., Kansas City, Kas.

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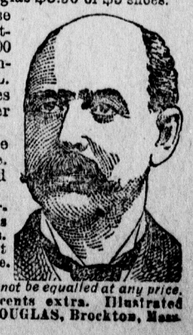

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Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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